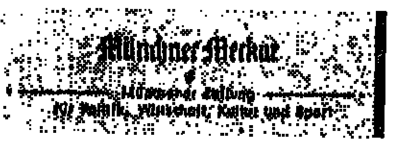
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Aid to star-gazing in Munich

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PLANETARIUM



Space begins for the people of Munich on a platform built on a massive bunker tower nearly 100 feet above Ramersdorf. Since 1947 this has been the operations location of astronomers of the Munich star-gazing institute. There were more than 3,000 visitors and over 100 school children paying a visit to the star-gazing institute in 1969.

Head of the organisation, Hans Oberndorfer said: "We have tried to create for the star-gazing institute further important improvements without disrupting our current business."

In the north-west corner of the tower platform, over 200 square yards in area, there has been built a shining aluminium cupola, nearly twenty feet in height with a revolving roof, which can be opened by means of locking slot, rather like a visor. The cupola was specially built by a firm dealing in such structures and the interior equipment and six inch refractor with a focal distance of 2.3 metres was built by members of the star-gazing institute and took several months.

Rudolf Fieser, who is the institute's technical chairman said: "In 1969 more than 2,000 working hours were put into this project, and further additions to the institute's equipment."

The six-inch refractor is, however, just a temporary solution. The astronomers are already working on an even larger telescope for their cupola.

Astronomers at the institute are particularly pleased that they can travel up by lift "into space". "Since we disposed of the tiresome necessity of climbing stairs and installed the lift the number of visitors has increased noticeably. We are particularly pleased that now many more older people are coming to star-gaze," said Hans Oberndorfer.

The last part of the climb is over a new spiral staircase directly on to the observatory while the ladder which has had to be used up till now serves as an emergency exit.

Rebuilding operations have included the setting up of an exhibition room with models of the moon's surface and dedicated to space travel.

In another exhibition room budding astronomers are shown how they can either purchase or build their own telescopes.

Nearby in the institute's technical centre a modern quartz clock keeps time with an accuracy of one milli-second. In this room too is the special radio receiving equipment for signals from artificial satellites. Pendulum clocks showing times all over the world are fixed to pillars which protect them from shock. Also here are to be found the frequency generators which direct the telescopes on the roof to the orbits of planets.

For time and money reasons the three-metre radio telescope is still incomplete. Ivar Naujoks, head of the radio astronomical department said: "With this equipment we will be fully prepared to pick up radio messages from lunar expeditions and we have planned for 1970 to make a big push to bring the radio telescope into action."

So that such work and similar projects can be carried out the star-gazers have set up a well-equipped workship with everything required for building telescopes and other precision equipment.

The observation platform of the Munich planetarium
(Photo: H. Bernhard/Archiv Volks...

On the observation platform ... visitors gather on the open days ... evenings which take place every ... Wednesday and Friday between ... eleven o'clock. On a clear even... use the large and small telescop... with expert guidance make thei... bound trip into space. In the lect... introductory lectures about the ... the night sky are given illustrat... films.

In conjunction with the Munich ... education college two courses on ... my were given last year. On 14 J... this year a course began dedica... do-it-yourself telescopes and astron... observation.

(Münchner Merkur, 2 Janua...

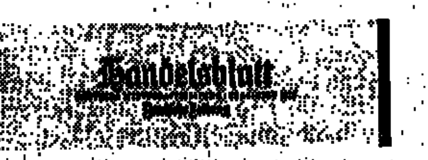
The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 3 February 1970
Ninth Year - No. 408 - By air

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Ulbricht will have to come to the negotiating table



The intra-German dialogue can begin. East Berlin has meanwhile received the offer to negotiate. Willy Brandt's letter to GDR Premier Willi Stoph is short but to the point, setting up new cardinal points in Bonn policy on the German Question.

This is not the first time a Bonn Chancellor and an East Berlin Prime Minister have corresponded. A number of pointless attempts were undertaken in the fifties when the political landscape of Europe was in the grip of the Cold War.

The exchange of letters between Chancellor Kiesinger and Herr Stoph in 1967 did, to begin with, hold forth the promise of a number of new starting-points, but contacts broke off by the time East Berlin submitted a draft treaty and Bonn named a negotiator.

Plus ça change? No doubt, but the present situation is altogether different. In his government policy statement and state of the nation address Chancellor Brandt parted company with hackneyed phrases and legal formulas that had characterised two decades of policy on the German Question.

The Federal government now works on the assumption that two German states exist, which represents an entirely new basis for policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Striving for the phenomenon of reunification is no longer at the heart of Bonn's endeavours. The goal is a change in intra-German relations on the basis of present realities.

The Federal government is trying by means of this new approach to pave the way for talks with Moscow and, shortly, Warsaw and also opening up the possibility of intra-German discussions.

This new policy towards the East must needs be based on the existing situation. Against the background of the claim to the sole right to represent the German people renunciation of the use of force could hardly fail to appear open to question, not to say untrustworthy, in respect of Eastern European countries.

To regard Bonn's offer of negotiations with East Berlin merely as a move designed to flank talks with other Eastern European countries would be to underrate it.

What is intended cannot but be an attempt via Moscow and Warsaw to force Ulbricht to parley, so rescuing the last remaining link between the Germans that Willy Brandt feels exists: the feeling of belonging together as a nation.

The more progress talks with Moscow and Warsaw make, the more improbable it is that East Berlin will in the long run be able to maintain its resistance to negotiations with Bonn.

Herr Ulbricht will not continually be able to refuse to have anything to do with the aims of what to date have been his most loyal allies. He may be playing for time but there are limits even to this factor in political transactions.

The Federal government has not made it easy for Walter Ulbricht to say no at this early stage of intra-German proceedings even though initial East Berlin commentaries have registered with disappointment that Willy Brandt did not deal with the GDR's draft treaty in his letter.

Bonn has kept to the approach adopted towards the Eastern Bloc as a whole. It prefers to negotiate topics for discussion in the course of preliminary talks rather than to enter into negotiations with a shopping-list already drawn up.

This is the only interpretation that can be made of the Chancellor's offer of "a wide-ranging exchange of views on the settlement of all issues outstanding between our two states, including those relating to ties on the basis of complete equality."

This is not to say that the risk of the present offer being rejected like its predecessors has been eliminated, particularly should Ulbricht designate his demand for full international recognition of the GDR a sine qua non.

Intermediate solutions may be possible in the forefield of politics but it still looks as though Ulbricht is going to make a breakthrough in intra-German relations dependent on recognition and there are no indications that he intends changing his mind on this point.

If such a degree of scepticism as to the prospects of success is warranted it may well be asked whether the offer to East Berlin was necessary.

In two respects it was certainly most important: to make Walter Ulbricht responsible for the refusal to regulate co-existence in Germany rather than to permit the possibility of attributing failure to make progress to a lack of initiative on Bonn's part and, secondly, to prevent Bonn from itself stymieing its newly-gained flexibility to the East.

Heinz Verfürth
(Handelsblatt, 26 January 1970)

German Democratic Republic officials delayed traffic to and from West Berlin many hours when Bundestag committees met in the city at the end of January.
(Photo: dpa)

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Successful trade talks with Polish Minister

The protracted trade talks between this country and Poland will reach a successful conclusion before the end of the month, it is assumed in Bonn.

Negotiations have without doubt been accelerated by the visit of Polish Foreign Trade Minister Janusz Burakiewicz, who took the opportunity of a long-extended invitation by Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller to attend the opening ceremony of a Polish export drive in Düsseldorf.

Dr Schiller met his guest twice over a meal. The atmosphere was relaxed and, according to the short communiqué issued by his Ministry, cordial.

The importance attached to the visit can be judged from the fact that Burakiewicz is the first Polish Cabinet Minister ever to pay this country an official visit.

Top-level talks were held in confidence. At the Economic Affairs Ministry only Dr Schiller and his Parliamentary State Secretary, Klaus-Dieter Arndt, and Minister Burakiewicz and chef de mission Piatkowski of the Polish trade mission in Cologne took part.

Both sides reiterated interest in expanding trade and cooperation between Polish and Federal Republic firms, which is not to say that there will not be many a nut to crack before the level of trade the Poles have in mind is reached.

The Common Market agricultural agreement, to which in any case no alterations can be made, are likely to be of minimal importance. Poland is interested in increasing industrial exports to this country.

Continued on page 2

Bonn's friendship with U.S. continues

In his State of the Union address President Nixon unmistakeably stated that his administration intended to operate on the basis of a sober assessment of the world situation as it is rather than on what might have been necessary and to the point twenty-five years ago. He also brought to the fore the goal of a new deal in relations with the Soviet Union.

The one is an apparently irrevocable decision to free America from the obligations and burdens deriving from the role of world policeman, the other America's intention of guaranteeing the balance of world power by reaching a modus vivendi with the Soviet Union.

Insofar as the will to bring about a relaxation of tension is the driving force behind declared American policy, no Federal government in Bonn could swim against the current without damaging its own interests.

As long as Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc retains a connection with Western endeavours to bring about a peace settlement it remains altogether in line with the views of allied governments on whose confident support Bonn is dependent.

Chancellor Willy Brandt convincingly took these circumstances into account in noting, at a German-American conference in Bonn, that as far as the Federal Republic is concerned there can be no question of a policy that could make it a plaything and victim between the world powers.

Pundits who visualised a decline in Western confidence in Bonn as soon as the present administration materialised some months ago need not have worried. There could be no more unconditional an acknowledgement than that friendship with America is irreplaceable and that policy towards the West remains the sine qua non and backbone of this country's foreign policy.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 January 1970)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Russia tries and tries again with her Arab policy

Until recently the prevailing view has been that over the past few years Russia has made the centuries-old Tsarist dream of advancing into the Mediterranean and gaining a foothold in the Arab world come true.

Of late an increasing number of people have voiced the contrary opinion that Russia has sided with the loser, sustained grave losses in prestige, money and *armaments and is unable to extract itself* from the situation without risking an even greater political debacle.

Until 1967 Soviet expansion did indeed seem to be working according to a master schedule. The Soviet Mediterranean fleet with its port facilities in friendly countries on the East and South-East coast of the Med may not have reached the strength of the US Sixth Fleet but it did make a re-run of Western intervention as in Lebanon and Jordan in 1958 most unlikely.

In May 1967 the prospects of extension of Soviet influence in the southern sector of the Middle East – the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean – seemed particularly good. Britain was on the point of withdrawing from South Arabia, leaving behind a vacuum and in Yemen the Egyptians, using Russian weapons, were fighting to gain control of the Red Sea coast from Hodeida to Aden.

This entire development was brought to a halt by the Israelis' Six-Day War. The blockade of the Suez Canal cut off units operating in the Red Sea from Mediterranean squadrons, the Egyptians withdrew from Yemen and Somaliland veered away from a pro-Soviet course in bitter disappointment.

In the Persian Gulf conservative forces regained lost ground – due in no small measure to the increasing dependence of Egypt on financial support from the Gulf.

At the same time the entire world was shown that Russian armament is no guarantee of victory and that Soviet-trained troops can be beaten – without the Kremlin intervening.

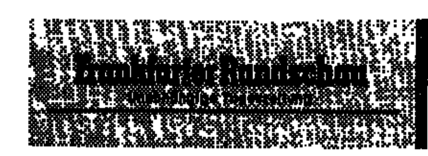
There was no other solution to the dilemma than to try again. More and better tanks had to be supplied, more and faster missiles, more and heavier artillery, Mig 21s instead of Mig 17s and more instructors and technicians.

Nowhere in the world is the presence of foreign experts who feel superior to the natives popular and certainly not among the Arabs. There is a world of difference between trusting symbolically in Mother Russia as the protector and having to deal with the irritation caused by Soviet specialists and commissars whose mentality and methods are a far cry from those of their Arab proteges.

On the one hand the Arabs press the Soviet Union to do more for them, on the other Moscow is once again running the risk of sustaining a major loss of prestige as a result of the incompetence of its Arab clients.

It was by no means pleasure unalloyed for the Russians to see first Mig 21s fall undamaged into Israeli hands. It was even more embarrassing when the Egyptians surrendered an undamaged SA 2 missile without a fight.

The Israelis are not the only ones who are wondering how much further Moscow can go in handing over military secrets to the Arabs. Were the Kremlin to draw the appropriate conclusions and be more careful about supplying up-to-date weaponry Arab dissatisfaction would increase and



Arab military inferiority become even more serious.

In countries such as Syria and Iraq there is already a tendency to cast aside the Kremlin's apron strings. Egypt on the other hand, Moscow's most expensive protege, threatens by means of unwise and precipitate action to provoke a confrontation the Soviet Union would prefer to forestall.

The Kremlin could not afford to stand by and watch its allies be defeated and its costly armaments destroyed or captured a second time.

The bottomless pit of money and material invested and prestige and trust forfeited is making the Middle East into a Soviet Vietnam, the difference being that the blood shed is not Russian but Egyptian and Israeli.

The Russians are reported not to be entirely unhappy at the prospect of France and Britain competing to supply the new military regime in Libya with fighters and tanks. The moral defeats, financial losses and political setbacks Moscow has sustained in this part of the world since 1967 ought to be enough to make the Kremlin think twice before taking on new commitments.

Herbert Freeden

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 January 1970)

Trade talks with Polish Minister

Continued from page 1

As the Foreign Office holds overall responsibility for the trade talks a call on Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was only logical. The talks lasted an unusual length of time, providing the opportunity for a fertile exchange of views, mainly on economic matters.

Problems relating to the forthcoming talks between Bonn and Warsaw on a regulation of political ties were also discussed, though, embedding the trade talks in the wider context of the rapprochement sought by both countries.

Should trade once more prove a means of helping bring about a political reorientation, the visit to Bonn by Poland's Foreign Trade Minister will have taken place at the best possible juncture for both sides. Dr Schiller has accepted an official invitation to visit Warsaw. The dialogue progresses.

(Handelsblatt, 26 January 1970)

EEC financial troubles remain unsolved

The old diplomatic saw that the[...] is to be found in the details [...] agreement has been reconfirmed [...] Brussels deliberations of the EEC Co[...] of Ministers.

What was hailed shortly before Ch[...] mas as agreement in principle on [...] future finances of the European Com[...] Market has now turned out to [...] labyrinth in which the sparse imp[...] towards political unification of the [...] World could get lost.

In December the Federal governm[...] declared itself ready to take on the [...] share of the financial burdens of [...] agricultural market, the principal b[...] ficiary of which is France.

The pill was sweetened by the pro[...] of political progress. From 1975 [...] European Parliament in Strasbourg w[...] have the final say in deciding fin[...] policy in the Common Market budget[...]

Binding majority decisions by the [...] bourg Parliament would involve a p[...] loss of sovereignty on the part o[...] member-countries, and this is the p[...] on which orthodox Gaullists are cre[...] difficulties for members of the Fr[...] Cabinet who are better-disposed tow[...] European integration.

General de Gaulle, whose slogan [...] Europe of fatherlands at the same t[...] represented a national programme, pu[...] ed an empty chair policy in Brussels [...] order to forestall the transition, provi[...] for in the Treaty of Rome, to bind[...] majority decisions.

His supporters are still influen[...] enough to act as a brake on his success[...] M. Pompidou. What on the face of it [...] a pro forma objection by France to [...] transfer of budgetary rights to Strasb[...] can now be seen in an entirely diff[...] light. So can the fact that France [...] boycotts sessions of the Western E[...] pean Union.

This country's Minister of Agricult[...] is insisting that agricultural structure [...] licy remain a national responsibility [...] that matter. It is difficult to avoid [...] conclusion that all EEC countries [...] naturally desirous of progress in i[...] gration – but only when they themse[...] stand to benefit.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 22 January [...])

Lessons on avoiding 'a Red Riding Hood' situation

Gone are the days when any and every political advance made by Bonn was greeted in Eastern Europe with a monotonous barrage of insults. Alleged disappointment is the tenor of Eastern European commentaries on Willy Brandt's situation report; yet even the disappointment is benevolent.

Instead of treating all alike almost pedantic appraisal is made. The same yardstick is not being used everywhere.

Commentators are no longer entirely agreed whether Brandt has taken a "step backwards," as the Bulgarian press writes, "not much of a step forwards," as Hungarian newspapers put it, "so small a step forwards that it takes a magnifying glass to measure it," as Radio Warsaw reckons, or, really "a step further," as a Yugoslav commentator maintained.

Even *Pravda* has so far concentrated more on analysis of the contradictions in Bonn's policy than on wholesale polemics. Yet all seemed relieved that Ulbricht's press conference proved to have been not a blockade manoeuvre but a decidedly flexible defensive move.

Walter Ulbricht can count on the full understanding of his allies in trying, as he put it, to avoid a Red Riding Hood situation. None of his allies has any intention of "throwing the interests of the GDR on to the market of the imperialist wolves," as *Zeri i Popullit*, the Albanian party daily noted.

Even China's Albanian mouthpiece differentiates, though. "We do not believe that the Soviet revisionists are prepared to sell the GDR for a song. In selling the supreme sovereign interests of the GDR they have in mind the creation of a Greater Germany well-disposed towards themselves, a broad neutral zone equidistant from the two superpowers and a guarantee of the imperialist-revisionist plans for peace in Europe and war in Asia . . ."

There is a not entirely irrational basis for this gross exaggeration. Ulbricht too went to pains to paint in dark colours the ideological danger of West German imperialism, a topic that has been neglected of late by his allies.

One characteristic of the more critical commentaries on the Bundestag session in question is particularly noteworthy. The contradictions in Brandt's argumentation, hair-splitting between international and inter-state law as regards recognition, for instance, is dissected logically, not ideologically in Eastern Europe.

Eastern Europe's response shows three things. The GDR can only maintain its powerful position in the Eastern camp by gradually foregoing its guardianship over all-communist policy on the German Question.

For Moscow, and still more for its allies, it is more important that the potential of West Germany be made a security factor in Europe than maintained at crisis level in the interest of the GDR.

Even so, the risk inherent in any lessening of confrontation, particularly the ideological variety, for all Eastern European Communist Parties reduces their diplomatic leeway in respect of this country. Their disappointment at Brandt's apparently illogical approach is thus probably less than their relief at the gain in time.

Hansjakob Stehle

(DIE ZEIT, 23 January 1970)

The German Tribune

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Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 · Telex: 02-14733
Advertising-rates list No. 7

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei Hamburg-Blankenese

Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 10011

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In all correspondence please quote your s[...] scription number, which appears on the wr[...] to the right of your address.

■ ARMED FORCES

Refractory youth and the Services

'CONSIDERATIONS OF ORDER WITHIN THE ARMY'

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt toured the Federal Republic talking to soldiers, officers and generals collecting impressions and material for a situation report. This has created an interlude to the battle cries surrounding "Considerations of order within the Army," the abbreviated title of the study and the man largely responsible for it, General Schnez.

In this report on the state of the Army there is an analysis of the fighting power which harks back to the situation in the French Army in 1940.

This could well be saying that the situation of this country's armed services is not far off being catastrophic. But the Army general staff is not prepared to let such an evaluation be broadcast.

The general tendency is to take a less gloomy view of the current conditions. The same criteria that applied to late 1968 and the beginning of 1969 and led to that negative appraisal no longer apply for 1970.

Statistics for the number of soldiers serving shows an increase. Calls to dodge the draft have gone down and disturbances in the internal administration are decreasing.

Certain legal measures are working towards the improvement of standards in the Bundeswehr.

These ideas are to a certain extent being borne out by the troops. On the other hand there are officers who consider the overall state of the Bundeswehr to be just as unsatisfactory as ever.

Once again there is a line separating the generations. Younger people consider certain aspects of the report much too dramatic. But they can go along with its content to a certain extent. Older officers find the tenor of the report completely normal, But they are not in total agreement with certain of the conclusions it draws.

Rejection of the report goes hand in hand with satisfaction that it has at last said what many people have been whispering for a long time. Reactions are diverse.

This is no small wonder. Reichswehr, Wehrmacht and Bundeswehr are crowded together in this one Army. Those aspects called the unity of the Army can only be developed slowly. Added to this there is the fact that social welfare policy is changing the nature of the troops and producing a young type of soldier of a very particular kind.

He is not the sort who can easily be drummed into a predetermined military scheme. And the democratic nature of a liberal thinking Federal Republic does not allow for the prescribed rights of protest for the individual to be waived by particular military laws.

It is not only the Bundeswher that has to deal with such problems. In many armies of the Western world military ideas, traditions and demands for obedience and discipline to the military machine come into conflict with the new reality of refractory youth.

This type, who has grown up in an age of industry and been spoiled by material wealth takes an entirely new attitude towards death, which to date has always formed the background of a soldier's life. Military service is a contradictions of everything that has meant anything in the former life of a such a person.

Thus the Vietnam War led to demonstrations on the part of American youth. The French Army was not spared the wrath of students in revolt.

French General Combeaux wrote a disturbing article last year about the internal revolt of French troops.

The Army is being filled with those young people who in May 1968 put the State, society and law and order, in fact practically everything, under the critical microscope.

The situation in the French Army corresponds the most to that in the Bundeswehr, In it, too, there is a corps of officers that cannot be regarded as a unity. Petainists, Gaullists and fighters of the anti-guerilla war have only one thing in common: nostalgia for the lost colonial empire that was their military empire.

The force de frappe is no substitute. It is essential to state that the problem of our armies is not equipping and arming them. It lies in their past. Social welfare policies and not military policies determine the quality of a modern army. The slogan that there must be a reform of the Bundeswehr therefore is erroneous.

From the military and technical point of view the state of this army could almost be described as outstanding. Nor can there be any complaints about waning interest. The passionately heated discussion about the report on the Army shows how much members of the public are caught up by the theme.

It we have all learned something from this discussion it is to recognise that the perfect army of yesterday no longer exists.

The adventure of war, the romance of battle, the mystic side of dying in service have been transformed by modern means of warfare into complete misery, chaos and genocide. The very thing that war is intended to preserve it destroys: our society as it is.

For this reason the officer corps cannot stop protesting.

For this reason, too, governments will shift the accent of their national security policies to political matters. Once again armies have, as in a phase of absolutism, a duty rather to be on the spot than to fight.

They are one element of defence, but not the only one.

The duty which confronts military leaders to create greater and more reliable security despite those factors has become more difficult to perform. But performed it must be.

Adelbert Weinstein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 January 1970)

Disturbing figures of 'disturbed' recruits

Since the Bundeswehr was founded over 300 soldiers have had to attend the Munich nerve clinic. Most of them had neuroses.

These figures have made several psychiatrists ask what special neurotic disturbances can be expected to result from service in the Federal Republic armed forces.

Dr H. Dietrich of Munich University considers that the various symptoms noted *in the soldiers point to the fact that there is* not one single neurosis afflicting conscripts.

Naturally the effects of serving with the Bundeswehr do not work on everyone called up. But when young people came to the Army from a background of excessive strain or domestic difficulties which had lowered their resistance they were often subject to depressions and feelings of tension.

In cases such as this there was only one cure. The soldiers so afflicted had to be discharged early.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 January 1970)

No intentions to outlaw NPD

No plans are forthcoming from the Bonn government at present to try to introduce a ban on the National Democratic Party (NPD).

Minister of the Interior Genscher considers that a ban on the party would only be in order if it constitutes a danger to the fundamental peace and order within the Federal Republic.

(Münchner Merkur, 21 January 1970)

Majority in favour of talks with East Berlin

Seventy-nine per cent of over 21's in the Federal Republic are of the opinion that Bonn should sit down at a table and negotiate with East Berlin.

The Wickert Public Opinion Poll Institute in Tübingen discovered this in a lightning survey conducted on 978 people within the space of twelve hours.

A similar survey in the second half of last December showed that 70 per cent wanted talks with the other sector of this country.

But the Wickert Institute adds that at the moment only 24 per cent of the people questioned are of the opinion that such talks will be of any use to the Federal Republic and the GDR in their relations to each other.

The survey showed that thirty per cent had more optimistic expectations.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 January 1970)

More money needed for education, science and research

Kurt Tucholsky said that national economy is a state in which people are puzzled why they have no money!

Converting this witticism of the satirist of fit present day affairs it could read: the national economy is that state in which people are puzzled that come boom, come slump there is not enough money in the national coffers to finance an expansive education policy.

Bonn Finance Minister Alex Möller has, every bit as much as his counterparts in the Federal states, sufficient money to cover arrears for the education programme.

But for economic reasons a certain amount of money coming in must be held in reserve, since costs and prices are rising all around, now more than ever. To build schools and universities in the grand old tradition, take on new staff in great numbers and raise salaries of present staff would put a great strain on budgeting.

Certainly the State can afford to do this, but only if it cuts down on spending in some other direction.

But this is precisely the matter that does not seem to bode well for the socialist liberal coalition in Bonn. The budget of the Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Reasearch should be raised by forty per cent. That is gratifying.

This would mean that the expenses for this branch had never been so high, although it must not be overlooked that while Gerhard Stoltenberg was in office he put through extensive increases in expenditure.

But extensive increases are expected in the Defence Ministry's expenditure and that of the Ministry of Agriculture, too.

Is it not conceivable that we could cut down on defence expenditure since, as the Defence Minister himself said, we live in peaceful times?

And how much longer must we endure millions and millions of Marks being wasted on trying to bolster up our outdated agricultural structure? This is an awful heritage from the days of the Christian Democrats. But sooner or later there must be an end to it.

This government when it came to power promised to be an organ of domestic reform. The men who are now Bonn ministers published a programme during the election campaign and they have promised us time and time again that this was worked out in great detail.

The present Finance Minister also took this point of view and for this reason he looks rather uncomfortable in the role of the "head of the family" keeping a tight hold on the purse strings, but having to fork out at the dictates of spendthrift Cabinet colleagues. The SPD entered the arena as a team and it must continue to act as a team.

Lest there be any misunderstandings: I am not saying that our Cabinet of domestic reformers can concentrate on education policy. There are other problems to be solved, although these may not stand at the centre of public interest. For instance there is the question of modernising the civil service.

And when it comes to education policy it is not the central government alone that has to act.

A planning committee for future further education establishments has commenced work in Bonn.

The regional assemblies are required to take care of education expenditure when they are working out their budgets.

But the sums of money involved can be queried by the regional parliaments.

Nevertheless the main burden of expense for education lies with local governments.

Prime Minister Hans Filbinger of Baden-Württemberg, therefore, is calling for a greater share of taxes for local governments.

Who will guarantee that any extra finances given to the state governments for this purpose actually go towards the intended expenses?

This is a complicated problem peculiar to the system of federated states, But this much is sure. In a year's time the question will not be: who was responsible for what? but: what improvements have been made to the further education system?

Unrest will burst into flames if this question is not answered whether it be asked in Bonn, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart or Kiel.

Talk was once about the victims of the education system. But it could be a question of smaller profits and higher costs.

Horst Köpke

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 January 1970)

■ GOVERNMENT

The cost of an ex-Chancellor

STATE TAKES LIBERAL ATTITUDE

Since Ludwig Erhard resigned in 1966, political circles have realised that there is a certain uncertainty even in being Federal Chancellor.

This is a completely new experience for the Christian Democrats (CDU) who had always provided the Chancellor. Under Konrad Adenauer the occupation of the post scarcely figured in the discussion on *the Cabinet list. This institution had* become institutionalised.

The CDU treasurer now as then cannot be feeling too well when he thinks of financial considerations concerning the former Chancellor.

He was faced with the question in 1967 of whether ex-Chancellor Erhard should, as CDU Party Chairman, receive regular payments from party funds that were then in the red.

The example of Adenauer could frighten a party balancing on the edge of a financial abyss even though Ludwig Erhard was not such a great monument for the CDU as Konrad Adenauer.

The Christian Democrats allowed their honorary chairman, as Adenauer had meantime been designated, an office with three secretaries and a personal adviser with the rank of a ministerial director, a position that has a salary of 4,500 Marks a month.

But this was not all. The party financed and maintained Adenauer's aide. The ex-Chancellor's own Mercedes 300 was provided with petrol from party funds. The Grand Old Man of the CDU cost more than 15,000 Marks though he could in no ways be called poor. After his resignation as Federal Chancellor in 1963 he was receiving about 9,000 Marks a month from his Chancellor's pension and his income as a member of the Bundestag.

In 1967 Erhard had to be taken care of and the party had to decide whether to grant him the same conditions as it had his predecessor, Adenauer's death in April of that year topicalised the issue.

But the CDU escaped a further massive outflow of funds because the Bundestag, when passing the 1967 budget, also decided on a CDU/CSU motion to create a meaningless item that had been approved by the Cabinet.

This meaningless item, an additional outlay in the current financial year, was used for the direction of secretariats for former Federal Chancellors according to which a former Federal Chancellor can have placed at his disposal for a maximum of three years a number of staff and a chauffeur to help him attend to his duties.

Ludwig Erhard was the first ex-Chancellor to receive a contribution from the state on top of his pension. The sum was quite sufficient at first. Federal Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss fixed the first year's payment at 85,000 Marks. In future the Bundestag was to consider the post itself and the amount of money to be paid at its annual budget debates.

And this did happen. State donations to the former head of government met with strong criticism. But nobody disputed the fact that a Federal Chancellor had to attend to many things for a certain transitional period after leaving his post.

But as early as 1968 the payment no longer ran smoothly through the wilderness of papers dealt with by the budget committee. The 85,000 Marks provided for in the draft were cut, leaving the problem of how to finance Erhard's office. The problem was then subtly solved. Costs were now borne by the Chancellor's Office. Though it did not receive special instructions to this effect – this was not necessary – the Chancellor's Office put the necessary auxiliary finances at its former head's disposal. This continued until the end of 1969 and was then stopped.

Now another ex-Chancellor deserving payment has appeared on the scene Kurt Georg Kiesinger, – and at an inopportune *time for the CDU.* Apart from being Chancellor, Kiesinger was leader of the Christian Democrats and has therefore the same qualifications as Adenauer and Erhard.

The Ministry of Finance is now considering whether Kiesinger should have the costs of running his office paid through the budget or not. Although there has been no answer at all yet the CDU hopes that the Social Democrats will show foresight in dealing with the issue as they themselves will one day have to provide for an ex-Chancellor.

For the time being the CDU has found, with a great deal of trouble, a villa where ex-Chancellor Kiesinger can work. It was said that the party is making an appropriate contribution towards the rent. In return the party executive will meet in Kiesinger's villa in future.

In return for his efforts towards the well-being of the party Kiesinger is receiving from party headquarters a monthly expense allowance of a thousand Marks, a car with a driver and the cost of his office if the Cabinet and Bundestag decide not to give him too state payments for an interim period. Then Ministerial director Neusel, as Kiesinger's personal adviser, and two secretaries would have to be paid.

Ex-Chancellor Kiesinger seems to be uneasy already about the financial side of his departure from the peak of power, Palais Schaumburg. In an interview he said in worried tones that he might one day have to do something about raising additional income.

The man in the street will have some difficulty in sympathising with Kiesinger when his total income is calculated. As former Prime Minister of a Federal state he receives a monthly pension of 4,600 Marks. The money due to him as former Chancellor cannot be paid as he cannot draw two pensions in public service.

As a member of the Bundestag he has a tax-free income of 5,070 Marks a month though he does have to pay expenses from this. And what is there for him on top of that? Party headquarters answered this question with 7,500 Marks net.

Katharina Olbertz

(Handelsblatt, 16 January 1970)



President Heinemann entertaining his guests at New Year reception (Pho:

Informality is the watchword at Villa Hammerschmidt

Federal President Gustav Heinemann once said that he liked to have all types of people around him.

Whenever he undermines protocol his action intends to reduce the gap between government and governed. There could scarcely be a better example of his efforts toward this than the New Year reception at Villa Hammerschmidt. As well as prominent politicians he had invited 21 citizens of all social levels.

Gustav Heinemann does not like the expression "man of the people." He believes that everybody belongs to this category whether or not he holds public office.

So the Federal President welcomed his guests as representatives of all the other people who could not be invited. His guests included nine employees of a Cologne firm, from an apprentice right up to the chief of personnel, as well as a Turkish worker, eight people who lived in old people's homes and three war victims and a nursing sister who had had to have her leg amputated.

Everything was quite informal at the Villa Hammerschmidt. The only ones in evening dress were the servants who waited on the guests with coffee, snacks and champagne. The Federal President had prescribed a plain dark suit for himself and his colleagues. Members of the Bundesrat, (Upper House) and the Cabinet, as well as representatives of the political parties who turned up not long afterwards, all complied with He[illegible]mann's wishes and left formal dre[illegible] their wardrobes.

The guests' initial self-conscious[illegible] was quickly overcome. The toolma[illegible] apprentice told the President of his p[illegible] for further education after he had pa[illegible] his apprenticeship.

Willy Brandt, with a healthy [illegible] brought back from Tunisia, explained [illegible] an elderly lady ~~some secrets of po~~[illegible] life.

The politicians too liked the new, [illegible] informal form of the reception. Ho[illegible] Minister Lauritz Lauritzen pointed [illegible] the differences to earlier New Year re[illegible]tions: "Past years I've always stood [illegible] the one spot. At least I can move ab[illegible] now."

The Federal President was still so[illegible] what weak from a cold that he had[illegible] quite got over but that did not stop [illegible] from devoting himself to his guest[illegible] two hours. He smiled at those assem[illegible] and said, "I'm glad you are all here[illegible] the end when he had to go t[illegible] diplomatic reception he told his [illegible] not to let that bother them. "Look [illegible] the house," he invited them.

Protocol was resumed in the B[illegible]hovenhalle though some details [illegible] relaxed. The Federal President asked [illegible] heads of the foreign missions to [illegible] morning coats instead of the more fo[illegible] evening dress with decorations as wo[illegible] be normal.

Some diplomats turned up in colou[illegible] uniforms however and many heads of [illegible] African and Asian missions appeare[illegible] national costume to liven up the pla[illegible]

Nuntius Bafile, as doyen of the di[illegible]matic corps, praised the trend introdu[illegible] by Heinemann during the first [illegible] months of office.

In his short speech of thanks [illegible] Federal President said that the people [illegible] this country and the political leaders [illegible] were ready to make sacrifices and pu[illegible] new courses in order to preserve pe[illegible] Then President Heinemann wa[illegible] through the ranks of the 98 diplo[illegible] and shook each one by the hand.

This was all according to the r[illegible] established by Erica von Pappritz two [illegible] years ago. But the morning reception [illegible] the Villa Hammerschmidt had shown [illegible] the days of stiff formality in Bonn [illegible] numbered.

Wilfried Höhnle

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 5 January 19[illegible])

President Heinemann has new ideas on protocol

Gustav Heinemann has once again shown how he views the office of Federal President. The New Year's reception held by the head of state was this time free from the normal strict rules of protocol.

The Federal President invited not only prominent people but also apprentices, workers, employees, pensioners and war widows. A Turkish worker was also seen at Villa Hammerschmidt.

This is not the first time that Heinemann has acted in this style. On his initial visits to the Federal states after taking office he placed great store on being able to shake the hands of people from all social levels.

Those who attributed this in the past to a fad on the part of the President will now realise that it is Heinemann's method to do away with incorrectly understood ideas concerning the head of state and to replace this with respect.

This intention of his must meet with the approval of Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt who said in his policy statement that he would give social welfare policy his particular attention.

It could be said that Heinemann is putting this intention into practice by taking changes in the social structure into account. Heinemann is proving that his office does not need to be empty but that it can reflect the representation of all the population – not only in word but also in deed.

(Handelsblatt, 15 January 1970)

■ ADMINISTRATION

Civil services face a different future

PUBLIC ATTITUDE TO PUBLIC SERVANTS IMPROVES

One in ten employees in the Federal Republic works in the civil services. Professor Thomas Ellwein forecasts that the percentage will double by 1980.

A more cautious estimate comes from the President of the Federal Accounts Department Volkmar Hopf. He says that in ten years time one in eight will be employed in the public services.

At present about three million men and women are working for the government, Federal states, local councils and public corporations, including sickness benefit insurance firms and municipal and local organisations such as hospitals, transport services and kindergartens.

The civil service employs 1.33 million civil servants, 13,000 judges, 824,000 employees and 790,000 workers.

These figures are high and they could become even higher. Many citizens are alarmed when they see them, conjuring up the spectre of a society administered down to the last details. They fear for the freedom of organising their own lives as they will.

Wide sections of the public still have mental images of officials that live in the past. It is often overlooked that the number of those who are not prepared to serve the public but treat them curtly and without ceremony is, thank goodness, decreasing.

The privileges of civil servants, their permanent position their generous pensions compared to employees in private concerns, subsidies paid to them when they have to pay hospital bills or go on convalescent holidays, are being extended to workers and employees in public service so that there can scarcely be any talk of material injustice.

The demand still made from time to time to abolish the status of civil servant is based essentially on envy at the privileges that this status brings. But this is becoming superfluous now that honest efforts can be seen within society to remove all fears of possible dangers to the living of all employees, including those in private concerns, and ensure for them an appropriate income in their old age.

The professional image of the civil servant is changing automatically with the change in the state's understanding. In an authoritarian state subjects considered civil servants to be unapproachable bearers of majesty and critics preferred to see them as men who sat about all day and picked up a pension at the end of it all. But in the modern welfare state people are readier to recognise the function and usefulness of the civil service and officials serving in it.

They are aided in this by the fact that the number of civil servants employed in the maintenance of law and order has not increased as markedly as the number of officials, workers and employees in the social services or in authorities dealing exclusively with welfare. Those concerned with the maintenance of law now make up only a quarter of the total of civil servants and public employees.

All the same discontent is spreading through the ranks of this country's civil servants and this is based not only on the much vaunted need to catch up materially on other professions.

One reason is the rigidity of the professional regulations that prevents special performances being rewarded.

Then in many branches there is the impossibility of transferring from public service to a private concern. Where can 40,000 engine drivers use their acquired skills apart from with the Bundesbahn, Federal Republic Railways? And what use is a postman's training in a private concern? Only very few teachers can be taken on by private schools and the number of policemen able to find suitable posts in factories and private firms is equally as limited. They are all confined to their career.

Every career must have its end but this end seems to poor for many proficient civil servants. Its form is no longer compatible to the process of dynamic change in society caused by scientific and technical progress. These changes do not leave the public services untouched. The process of change will considerably extend and alter the functions of public services.

An increasing population and its concentration in conurbations and the main provincial towns necessitates planning and building orientated toward the future. It is no longer sufficient for authorities just to react to the present situation. They must plan for the future.

As Volkmar Hopf said at a congress in Bad Boll, they must recognise environmental dangers and threats to the community earlier than is now the case and combat them more effectively. They must prevent damage caused by noise, chemicals and the misuse of drugs and medicaments.

In the eighties there will be three times as many motor vehicles on the road. Estimates reckon with twenty to 25 million cars alone. Road-building will have to increase at the same rate.

The provision of drinking water can also become a menacing problem if suitable steps are not taken in advance.

Amenities for leisure time activities such as sports grounds, culture centres and adult education institutes will become more and more important, not to mention the necessary increase of places at universities and technical and specialist colleges.

Municipal re-development, the opening up of convalescent areas in the neighbourhood, the construction of hospitals and old-age welfare will all demand greater efforts than ever before.

Hopf stated, "Public services in the social sphere will not increase so much in the field of ensuring the basic needs of life, a field that was once predominant, but will rise disproportionately in aid for institutions and certain situations."

All this demands a public service divided into many expert departments but capable all the same of attending to administration and making decisions. The modern welfare state does not give alms, only legal claims. Therefore all authorities must have knowledge of legal means. Instruction must point to the possibility of legal scrutiny.

Only a tiny part of the increase in functions can be dealt with here. But it becomes more and more doubtful whether the increase can be mastered by a civil service that forces its members into rigid, unchanging careers.

This country's Trades Union Confederation has therefore come up with proposals for professional law reform. The four professional groups, simple, intermediate, elevated and higher service, should be abolished, it says, and replaced by seven professional categories. There will be no promotion of the traditional type within these categories. Instead the structure should be more flexible. Capable people should be allowed to rise to higher categories irrespective of the level of their previous education and instruction.

A division of civil service regulation into status and promotion rulings is also being pursued on the basis of resolutions at the seventh Trades Union Confederation and Civil Servants Congress.

But questions of pay and holidays should be dealt with by representatives of the civil service and an authorised wages commission.

Fritz Mörschbach

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 16 January 1970)

Government youngest ever

Up till now the average age of Bundestag members has varied between 49 and 52.

But average age is not an unambiguous yardstick. When the percentages of the various age groups are compared it can be seen that there have never been so many under-45s and so few over-65s since 1953 as there are in the present Bundestag. All parties obviously set the accent on youth when selecting candidates.

In an article in the periodical *Economy and Statistics* entitled "Members of the sixth Bundestag classified according to sex, age, origin and profession" the Federal Statistics Office shows that the Social Democrats have always provided most of the young members.

Linked with the rejuvenation of the Bundestag is the fact that the Federal government too has become younger. When the government was formed two of the sixteen Cabinet members were just 44 and a further four were no more than 42 years old.

According to the statistics on professional activity workers and farmers are no longer represented as strongly in the new Bundestag as in previous ones.

Twenty per cent of members can be regarded as expellees and refugees. This corresponds roughly to their numbers in the population.

62 per cent of all members were born in the Federal state where they were elected. 38 per cent of constituency members were born in that constituency.

(DAS PARLAMENT, 17 January 1970)

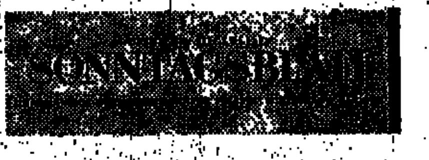
Right to demonstrate discussed

For two days the special Bundestag committee on penal reform listened to what experts considered to be the best way of reforming the present laws concerning demonstrations.

Many parts of the hearing were a clash between the parties concerned. Chief police officers from the large university towns referred to their own unpleasant experiences and warned against too much freedom of demonstration on the streets.

Representatives of the predominantly moderate student and youth organisations fought for their claim for political action that must include if necessary a limited contravention of laws.

One important point is whether all demonstrators will in future be arrested for breach of the peace if the demonstration becomes violent, even though indivi-



dual demonstrators may have no part in this.

A further point to be clarified is whether incitement to disobey orders such as the route of a march is a crime or only a misdemeanour.

And finally a decision must be taken on whether resisting police oficers can remain unpunished if those accused made an excusable mistake on the legality of police intervention.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 18 January 1970)

Frankfurt judge introduces his own law reform

He is admired by many people for his upright attitude. Other colleagues consider him more as an irritating outsider.

But praise and criticism leave no impression on Amtsgerichtsrat Möller who long ago decided to renounce this title and now refers to himself merely as a judge.

For three months this young judge has put into practice a further stage in law reform. For a long time progressive jurists have tried to get official permission for this step. Now Judge Möller directs court proceedings without the usual robe.

Last October Möller gave a lecture to the Discussion Circle of Frankfurt Judges in which he critically examined the whole question of robes. As the ensuing discussion gave him no decisive argument for retaining the antiquated black garment he acted on his own initiative. "I did not want people to say that I was all speech and no action," he says.

Möller recently found unexpected support. "I respect his worship for not wearing his robe," said Defence Counsel Geis, especially as he considered the garment to be an example of pettifoggery. On saying this, he took off his own robe to underline the point. But no comment was made to his suggestion that the Public Prosecutor might also like to join him in wearing civilian clothes.

Judge Möller has not yet met with difficulties concerning his lack of robe, apart from the unconfirmed notification that some public prosecutors have refused to appear in his "civil" court.

Instead the spirited judge believes that he can claim the experience that witnesses and accused now behave more freely and openly since he left his judge's robes in their cupboard. And the two civil courts where judges have never ever had to wear robes have been encouraged to cooperate more actively.

On the other hand it is reported that the Frankfurt Lawyers' Chamber is still pursuing a predominantly conservative course. At least, it is said that some lawyers who appeared in court without a robe have been reprimanded.

And when approached by a judge from Nidda the Ministry of Justice at Wiesbaden said that according to present regulations judges were still bound to wear black robes.

Many judges, Möller included, doubt this assertion. The question of clothing has been settled only by ministerial decree since 1966.

But perhaps this question already appears incidental since Judge Möller decided on his own bat to wear civilian clothes in the courtroom, setting an undisputed precedent. It can only be hoped that more people follow his example.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 January 1970)

■ ACTING

Shortcomings of drama tuition

TOO MANY ACTORS AND TOO FEW PARTS TO PLAY



The producer called and a thousand young people heeded the call. From all parts of this country they came to Munich to seek their big chance in the Hippy musical *Hair*. They paid their own fares and took auditions. They saw the tribal Rock musical as the first step to a stage career.

Thirty boys and girls were signed up, all dilettantes with absolutely no experience. The remainder, about several hundred young people, left for home dejected. Most of these had drama school experience but found that there schooling was unwanted. Their expenses claims have still not been met. This is the obverse of a coin that shines on only one side.

A further example of the distress of failure in the acting world is shown by the attempts of theatres in Bielefeld to find a Snow White for their Christmas pantomime. Many young actresses came forward. Of course they paid the costs.

A girl from Austria who had made the long journey from Vienna got the part since in the neighbouring Federal Republic drama schools the talents for such a demanding role are rare.

The fee for this young Viennese girl was higher than that for an actor who had been attached to this theatre for more than five years and received less than 800 Marks.

Another case can be quoted. An elderly gentleman wanted to become an actor. He presented himself at a drama school. He was a barber owning two shops which his wife and son could continue to run for him. The man was hoping to fulfill his childhood dream. He was turned down flat.

There is no shortage of young successors to replace old actors in the Federal Republic theatre. There is a flood of between 300 and 400 young "aspirants" each year who have passed their final exams in the eleven Federal states and hope to tread the boards. Theatre managers, out of the goodness of their hearts, hold auditions. Agencies supply names at random. All know full well that at the most there will be 75 vacancies each year for aspiring actors and actresses to fill. The rest disperse to big cities such as Hamburg, Berlin and Munich and try to carve out a career in films, radio or television, adding to the drama proletariat.

The excessive supply in the face of limited demand creates a complex of insufficiencies and problems. Actors have to take bread and butter roles and have no freedom of choice.

There are so many that the profession is degraded to a clique of young people grovelling for success, fame and money which quicker than might be expected turns into a deprived social stratum on the outside looking in.

There are about thirty drama schools in this country of varying quality. They are often attached to state-run further education establishment for music, or theatres as in Hamburg, Hanover, Essen, Bochum, Berlin, Stuttgart and Munich etc. Apart from this there are at least four times as many private drama schools of more or less worthy standards catering for budding actors in this country.

Whereas state run drama schools and those controlled by city councils as well as the few reputable private schools sift the wheat from the chaff and keep classes small many of the private schools and tutors cannot find enough scholars. They receive no subsidies from the council or the government. As a result their prices are prohibitively high. They have to charge between 15 and 50 Marks for three quarters of an hour whereas the monthly fees at a state drama school are only 75 to 200 Marks. And it is possible for students at these schools to hold scholarships.

One great handicap in this profession is freedom of choice. Every artist can and must train successors. Neither the Federal Republic Actors' Union nor the association for the acting profession in the Federal Republic can make recommendations at the behest of concerned parents nor warn parents or prospective students of certain drama institutes.

In many cases a budding actor seeks his further drama education in the telephone book. Entering the acting profession is a lonely business.

Both actors societies mentioned above slammed on the emergency brakes last year. Their syllabus for actors will include new disciplines in the final examination which cannot be given by a private teacher. They will give instruction in fencing, dancing, basics of folklore, movement, ballet, mime, musical training and lectures in the history of drama.

The demands of the modern theatre as well as the poor training given by many private teachers forced the actors' unions which it is hoped will become the basis of training in drama schools.

The signs are not always so clearly recognised and understood. Even at the state-run schools the instruction given is not always completely à propos.

Students are still studying the Classical roles after the same fashion as they were taught thirty years ago.

As far as *gestus* is concerned nothing has changed for years in teaching concepts. And diction is still taught following the dogma of the old text book *Der kleine Hey*.

One thing that is generally lacking is the space and atmosphere in which a young prospective actor can shake off all his inhibitions.

Those that make it – the lucky ones – become a cog in a large machine. The young actor is swallowed up in a company where he is relegated to part of the ensemble. He ceases to be a creative person and becomes just a tool of director, a computer, lacking in the ginality, individuality and spi awareness which are part and parcel craft.

The whole tutorial system is at What is wrong with it? What mus changed?

An actor's right to ply his professi he will is not something that can easi controlled by the statute book and parliaments have better things to do their legislative procedures.

But to the new generation of criti directors and theatre managers mere t nique and knowhow no longer suffice.

They are aiming for change, new ac methods and the breakdown of dogm ideas.

They want a greater effect on a theatre-going public, resulting from sm expenditure, intensive work, rigorous cipline and absolute precision.

Hans-Eberhard La

(Hannoversche Presse, 10 January 19

'Living Theatre' is dead—long live the 'Open Theatre'

It was in 1947, that Judith Malina and Julian Beck, both from Erwin Piscator's New York Theatre Workshop, founded the "Living Theatre" in New York, the first off-Broadway repertory stage.

Their repertoire ranged from Racine to Brecht and Genet.

The theatre became world-famous with Jack Gelber's study of drugtaking, *The Connection*.

The company got into trouble with the authorities as a result of their premiere of Kenneth Brown's *The Brig*. This was produced by Judith Malina with a devilishly precise choreography of military terror.

For obscure reasons the theatre was closed and equipment was confiscated by the police.

Any other company would have given up, but not so the members of the Living Theatre. Its actors were not just part of it between eight o'clock and eleven o'clock every night. They gave up their whole existence to it.

The troupe emigrated to Europe and from 1963 onwards it played in Berlin, in the Federal Republic and in other ropean countries.

One of the theatre company's grea successes was the furore caused by spectacular production of "Frank stein".

The performance of the actors in production which bordered on witchcr and was in every sense the craziest p duction that ever went out on a Europ stage.

The scenic ritual, *Mysteries* showed ensemble on a tack that it followed wi suicidal persistence to the bitter end. T tack made of the Living Theatre a bo with a view of what made the world ti leading to it giving its ideas on how world should be improved.

Meditation, preaching, announceme and agitation for a bloodless revolutio conjunction with abolishing the st police, bureaucracy and money took place of exact, scenic precision work.

"Paradise now" is the last stage of th What actually came of this was inevitable outcome of it all. What ca was the dissolution of the theatre co mune in its previous form.

The last performance of "Paradi now" coincided with the end of "Livi Theatre". It had all the hallmarks sensationalism in a positive as well a negative sense.

The "Forum Theatre" which gave its protection to the guests from New York had rented the Sports Palace. But eve this huge structure could not cope wit the rush. Over 5,000 people throng into the seats along the gangways and the ground in front of the stage.

But this large hall played its part the company's downfall. The actors wh were supposed to have a pacifisti anarchistic indoctrinating effect on th audience were lost amid the seething mas of human bodies. They were like th proverbial needles in the haystack.

Their speeches were lost in the crowd particularly as the brightly dressed aud ence saw the entrance of the cast simply an excuse for them to show off.

One clique in the audience took ov the stage and stamped around wailing rhythmic "ho, ho, Ho Chi Minh." A other in irony sang the choralwor "Fürchtet euch nicht", while yet anoth gang beat out a rhythm on a drum the had brought with them. All this and mor went on instead of the anarchistic fre dom proclaimed by the Living Theatre.

Continued on page 7

'Living Theatre' in the last performance of 'Paradise Now' (Photo: Ilse Buh

■ MUSIC

Premiere of Keleman opera in Hamburg

We are living in an era of literary operas Composers are combing literary history to find suitable material for their own genre.

Now even Albert Camus' *State of Siege* – performed for the first time in Paris in 1948 and since then seen on many stages all over the world – has been used as material for an opera ten years after the death of the French writer and Nobel prizewinner.

45-year-old Milko Kelemen, the esteemed Yugoslav composer and also known in this country (he won Bonn's Beethoven Prize), arranged the text together with Joachim Hess, the producer of the premiere of the opera at Hamburg.

The drama was severely shortened to fit his demands. The play, originally in three acts, became a two-act opera. The work, commissioned by the Hamburg Staatsoper, barely lasts two hours and that includes the interval.

The events of the opera are concentrated on the main characters and the choir. The poetic background of the drama and all the significance of the writer's thinking have been omitted.

In the work of this great French playwright a tyrant – the Plague – takes possession of a Spanish town together with his secretary, terrorises its inhabitants and does not give up until the young freedom fighter Diego faces up to their and then dies for his ideals.

In his opera Kelemen is concerned with the political topicality of Camus' allegorical play. The despotism of the Plague, personified as a dictator, and his secretary, the agent of destruction, is brought out succinctly.

But problems must crop up when a drama of ideas with continues causality is reduced so radically into the framework of an opera. The dilemma appears even more decisively in the chorus role of the besieged facing the brutal terror and from whose ranks Diego rises as idealistic defender of their freedom against the threat of death. The chorus scenes lose their weight because the music masks the next to such an extent that hardly a word can be understood.

The opera begins in a deafening orgy of sound that dynamically intensifies the theme of plague until it becomes intolerable. The fact that this returns at the end of the opera shows that the threat is ever-present and is continually fighting against freedom.

Kelemen does not act at all avantgarde in the inexhaustible organisation of groups of notes that are subject to continual dynamic variations. He has not used twelve-tone, serial or even aleatoric music. He attempts a synthesis of traditional and modern composition. His musical interpretation of the *State of Siege* is mid-way between Gregorian and electronic. In some choral scenes Kelemen relaxes a little and even lets passages reminiscent of opera numbers show through.

By installing speakers throughout the auditorium Kelemen granted the stereophonically controlled and electronically transmitted music no more than the usual significance.

Both soloists, who speak in an elevated style, sing, chant and scream, and the choir are often amplified through the loudspeakers. There is a certain distant quality to be found in Kelemen's music, almost a de-humanisation. This is a dilemma he tries to conceal by using an opera-like scheme.

Kelemen's montage style of acoustic phenomena between noise, ecstatic singing and electronics is not convincing. Many of his effects have long been exhausted, primarily the glissandi, his use of percussion and the note clusters.

The musical drama and musical range of the composer do not seem sufficient for the intended new dimension of such an important and significant play. However much an opera tries to bring an allegory up to date it is a problematical form for such a burning political theme.

Compared to the shattering impression gained from Camus' play the opera has a weak effect. The emotions of fear, love, despair and destruction are not differentiated but represented in a pluralism of sound involving soloists, choir, orchestra and tape recorder. As Kelemen himself confesses he desires to reflect the complexity of the basic thought of unending human misery.

But this all seems contrived, forced and not an organic part of the work. The text had already been led to the limits of expression by the playwright himself and needs no further intensification of musical interpretations. Is it not sufficient by itself? Volume and an elevated dynamic singing style alone cannot lead to the desired effect of the audience registering the theme of *State of Siege*. Camus' play does not seem to allow any more than sparing accompanying music to underline the most important stages and events. Arthur Honegger has already composed music along these lines for the play.

So why force a political play of this sort to fulfil an operatic purpose at all costs when the experiment must mean that the literary merit is weakened by the music as here?

The standard of the premiere found more sustained recognition than the work itself. Searchlights and projections were used. André Majewski's decor was retained throughout, subjected only to the many visual changes within its framework. Joachim Hess' direction seemed to be more intent on television effects.

Opposition was expressed only when the composer appeared after the final curtain.

The audience, including music and drama experts from far beyond the boundaries of Hamburg and even the Federal Republic, recognised without reservation primarily the majestic musical direction of Gregor Bohumil, conductor of the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra, and the impressive performance of the splendid chorus under Günther Schmidt-Bohländer.

The casting of the solo roles once again showed the special quality of the Hamburg opera and could hardly have been better. Baritone Raymond Wolansky was an excellent singer as the Plague, a part symbolising terror. Under strict direction Elisabeth Steiner stood at his side as secretary and accomplice.

Erich Limmert

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 January 1970)



A scene from the Hamburg Staatsoper production of Milko Keleman's 'State of Siege' (Photo: Fritz Peyer)

Reminiscence central in two new Pinter plays

Harold Pinter's two one-act plays *Silence* and *Landscape* have just had their German premiere at Hamburg's Deutsches Schauspielhaus. Both plays had their premiere in London six months ago.

The theme treated in the two short dramas is not new in Pinter. More original is the form in which the British playwright records predecessors stretching back to Beckett.

The first play *Silence*, like its partner, is practically lacking in action. When the curtain opens the audience is greeted by a large, empty stage. Three chairs are spaced at distances across the steep floor. A woman sits on the middle chair and two men on her right and left. The audience can see their unclear shadows in a giant mirror projection.

They take turns to speak into the void. It soon becomes evident that they are not speaking to each other but to themselves. They are without communication. Each is alone with his or her memories, a few scraps that come to the surface and then disappear.

It is equally evident that all three have had something to do with each other sometime during their lives. Ellen has had a love affair with both Bates and Rumsey, the two men.

But all this is in the past, oppressively so, and the memory has faded alarmingly. The ageing of the body has been accompanied by an ageing of the soul. In the end there is no more than an aura remaining, a sense of tragedy in a sea of silence, perhaps the only thing that still connects the three people.

In this drama the observer is forced into the role of a listener. As charming as the production of this play is, it remains limited to a few gestures and gesticulations. The audience must concentrate a lot on the words and the stress used. They must devote a maximum of attention and interest for a minimum of events on stage. There are no hard facts. This time Pinter does not provide us with anything spectacular.

Hans Schweikart relies on the speaking qualities and the precise articulation of the three protagonists, Witta Pohl as Ellen and Günter König and Friedhelm Ptok as Rumsey and Bates. All three presented standards high of elocution.

Landscape, the second of the one-act plays, was performed after the interval. This drama continued the theme already touched upon but this time abstract place has become concrete and we see a giant kitchen in a country house. This is familiar Pinter atmosphere. To the left there is a long kitchen table and, way to the right, an armchair.

Now there are only two people instead of three, a married couple aged about fifty, Beth and Duff. Duff was once a butler in this house. He is an uncouth fellow and still likes to visit public houses. His wife has white hair, she has become old and melancholy and seems to be about to indulge in sentiment at any time, at least in the way that Joanna Maria Gorvin plays her.

This time too there is an exchange of reminiscences, both conjure up what they have experienced in the past. But memories do not seem to be true. Nobody could ever believe that the two old people were ever lovers.

This time Schweikart can act with more effect as producer. He certainly achieves his aim with Duff, played as an uncouth, brutal-figure typical of Pinter by Hubert Suchka. He shouts his drinking adventures into his wife's ears. But she cannot hear him. She has switched off long ago and withdrawn to her memories, defending them desparately as they are her only refuge.

Production is based on contrast. On the one hand we have a lament, on the other noisy action. The text is appropriate for this effect. It is simpler and without question more comprehensible than the preceding work *Silence*.

Both the one-act plays are like experiments that show that the playwright has either come to a dead-end or is looking for a new course.

Wilhelm Jacobs

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 January 1970)

'Living Theatre' is dead

Continued from page 6

A few young people stripped off and milled round with the throng of scantily clad types. The chilly air in the Sports Palace soon gave them goose pimples and they quickly dressed again.

In short, Julian Beck and Judith Malina never broke free from the spirits they had summoned up.

Paradise now? Paradise later, perhaps. Or maybe paradise never. It remains to be seen.

In its adaptation of *Antigone* a few days before at the Academy of Arts, the Living Theatre had managed to win back some of its old attraction and power to fascinate.

This production manifested for the last time what the company had done to raise the applause of leading international theatre critics during two decades. That is to say the artistic control over the body of actors and actresses for whom profession and existence are one and the same thing, and who can make art, situations, and psychic matters something to see and hear.

R.I.P. the Living Theatre. The modes of expression it invented and improved upon will be practised by another New York group the Open Theatre.

The spirit of the Living Theatre lives on in the grandiose pantomime scenes of the productions of *Terminal* and *The Serpent* which the Open Theatre put on at the Berlin Academy.

But the signs of encroaching decay and death which marked the Living Theatre are not to be seen in the Open Theatre.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 14 January 1970)

■ SCIENCE

Computer tracks prehistoric worms

INSIGHT INTO BEHAVIOUR REACTIONS

Fossilised traces of frass are the only evidence testifying to the existence of many species that are now extinct. The creatures themselves did not fossilise because they were worms with no hard substances that could be fossilised.

Professor Adolf Seilacher, the Tübingen palaeontologist, and his American colleague David M. Raup have now been able *to gain insight into the structure* and development of behaviour reactions. The fossilised traces of the animals were able to tell them more than rocks in general could. Like detectives searching for a criminal, the researchers used a computer in their investigations.

The routes followed by worms in the deep sea mud in their search for food can be reduced as a series of points in a system of coordinates with an X or a Y axis and traced on a digital computer. The simple movements of orientation must be recorded in the computer programme.

The worm's main concern when feeding on the organic components of the sediment on the surface of the mud is to take advantage of the nutritional possibilities of its environment as rationally as possible.

From its starting point it eats in a straight line before making a 180 degree turn. On the way back it must avoid crossing its old path as this consists of sediment that has already been sifted. This avoidance reaction is called phobotaxis. Until it next turns the worm ploughs a new furrow at some distance from the first.

If the characteristics of a meandering fossil trace – dyctiodora for instance – are fed into a computer it delineates frass tracks left behind in fossil form by this species.

But when researchers wanted the computer with the same programme to delineate more tracks it did not always come up with the same pattern. There were now divergences very similar to the individual variations that are to be found in the differnt dyctiodora fossil traces.

Divergency was greater when individual details fed into the computer were changed. For instance the length of a turn or a furrow were altered. Now the computer showed frass tracks that are known to palaeontologists from other fossil classes and species. It therefore simulated genetically controlled behaviour reactions.

The researchers write that it is impossible to say to what part of the worm's nervous system the computer programme corresponds, "but it is clear that genetic control does not have to be any more complicated than in our model."

The researchers do not feel that the importance of their experiments lie in the tangible new finds but in the principle of their method and the possibilities offered by computer analysis. This can show what behavioural parameters change when one species evolves further into a new species.

Professor Seilacher had already been able in earlier studies to reveal through course of development to increasingly economical exploitation of the sediment though increasingly complicated feeding behaviour.

No meander pattern was present in sediment feeders of the Cabrian period five to six hundred million years ago. Fossils from these rocks show chance movements only.

In the Ordovitian stage 500 to 400 million years ago the meandering paths and occasionally spiral forms begin to show through. More complex forms such as closely parallel meandering strips and double spirals do not appear until the cretaceous period 135 to sixty million years ago.

When a worm exploits its field intensively as a farmer and lays the new furrow directy parallel to the one it has just made it must travel along the edge of the old one.

Phobotaxis is then no longer advantageous. It must keep in constant contact with the old track – this is called thigmotaxis. The development lines of these fossils and computer analyses support the assumption that phobotaxis and thigmotaxis are genetically different behaviour reactions.

Gustav Adolf Henning
(DIE ZEIT, 9 January 1970)

Faked artifacts from the Stone Age period



Prehistoric finds that have made a name for themselves on the West German art market since the war include the so-called Cycladic idols, rough-hewn statuettes from the Greek Cyclades islands, strongly stylised marble figurines of men or gods.

Although they are interesting relics of a late Stone Age people from the early civilisation hot-house of the Eastern Mediterranean about whom precious little is known the idols used to be dismissed as primitive.

Nowadays, though, they fetch extremely high prices, a development that has inspired unknown masters to flood the market with forgeries, Karlsruhe art historian Dr Thimme of the Baden state museum and mineralogist Dr Riederer of the Doerner institute, Munich, report in *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, the archaeological journal.

The primitive techniques that went into the making of the figurines makes it none too difficult to fashion passable imitations. Thimme and Riederer aimed to find an objective procedure whereby forgeries could be identified as such by scientific or technological means.

Thimme estimates that anything up to 100 forgeries may have passed through his hands in West German collections. This is a figure that would appear to make an attempt to identify forgeries worthwhile.

As it seems fairly clear that the forgeries did not start appearing until after the war when Cycladic idols began to fetch high prices pre-war finds in museums around the country provide adequate suplies of the genuine article.

At first glance the most obvious means of sorting out the sheep from the goats would appear to be examination of the traces left by the tools used. The original artists had no metal tools and the stone tools they used left characteristic traces but in individual cases they are none too easy to locate.

Another means of differentiation is the marble used. The original marble is uniform whereas the marble used by the forgers has flecks of slate that glitter on the surface.

At the same time genuine figurines may one day materialise in the speckled stone. The possibility arises because the origin of the forgers' marble is to this day unknown and it could possibly hail from the Cyclades or have been used there in prehistoric times.

Besides, experience shows that good forgers adapt their methods to the standard of research. They may well soon begin to use more genuine materials. But even then classification of the marble will one day make it possible to assign forgeries to a particular school.

A method using ultra-violet light and imported from the United States seems to be more promising. In ultra-violet light genuine, that is antique, articles come up a bluish-white whereas newly-worked pieces appear reddish-violet.

The solution to the problem, however, would appear to be examination of the sinter crust on the surface of the figurines. Nearly all marble wares dug up in the area in question have a coating of sinter resulting from the circulation of mineral waters below ground.

To this day forgers have been unable to reproduce this layer of calcareous spar hardened in the course of centuries and millenia and it is most unlikely that they will ever do so.

The forgeries do have a coating of sinter but experiments in Munich revealed that it is plastered on and is loose, even though it may have been coloured brown by chemical means.

Under the microscope the bogus sinter was found to contain granules of pyrite, a mineral that could never be found in the genuine article, still less in a soil in which calcareous waters circulate.

It is, of course, not entirely inconceivable that plaster sinter might occur under natural conditions but they have yet to do so in the area in question and could on no account contain pyrite.

Art mineralogy would appear to have paved the way for effective checking of the bona fides of Cycladic idols, which will protect collectors, museums and dealers from further loss.

(Handelsblatt, 16 January 1970)

Flashing lights for doctors

Doctors will now be able to flash their way to the scene of an accident in case of emergency, ADAC, the automobile club, recently announced in Munich.

A yellow flashing light mounted to the car roof has been approved by the Federal Ministry of Transport.

Doctors who would like to use a flashing light need only to apply to the state medical council for permission and have it registered in their car papers by the local motor vehicle registration office.

(DIE WELT, 15 January 1970)

■ EDUCATION

A better education for the children of foreign workers

Prognos of Basle calculate that one and a half million foreigners will be employed in the Federal Republic's production and service industries in 1980.

Two thirds of all foreign workers are married. Half of these are followed by their families. This has by no means only economic, legal and political consequences. It also has far-reaching consequences for schools in this country. Children of foreign workers have the same educational rights as those of the host country.

There is the case of Francesca. Since her school registration a year ago she has not been seen in class one single time. But no one has bothered about her.

Her parents live in a single room in a three-room flat. The other two rooms are also occupied by Italian families, one to a room. The one room must serve as kitchen, living room and bedroom.

In spite of this the place is surprisingly clean and tidy. That explains why Francesca stays away from school. Both parents go out to work and, as eldest of three children, Francesca runs the household and also cares for the other two families as both parents there also go out to work.

There has so far been little discussion of the question posed here of whether our educational system can deal with these foreign children. Professor Eberhard Gross, director of Giessen University's seminar for educational sociology, has now done this based on findings in the Federal state of Hesse.

The professor investigated 375 children aged between six and fifteen and attending classes one to ten of elementary school. Only four had progressed to intermediate school.

On first hearing, it seems gratifying when teachers speak of foreign children fitting harmoniously into classes. Difficulties concerning discipline and the formation of cliques due to linguistic considerations are not very much in evidence. The children are popular with their classmates.

But scepticism should be applied to reports that prejudice is only found in a small number of children. At the age of ten or eleven a child usually begins to associate with larger social groups. This development does not lead to pride of position and prejudices against foreigners until early puberty.

The widespread belief that there would be a growth of tolerance if children of different nationalities were to mix must unfortunately be countered by the observation that prejudice is increased still further by closer contact. But more disturbing than the tension between children from this country and children from abroad are the differences between national groups such as Greeks and Turks.

Actual problems do not begin until performance is considered. The backwardness of foreign children cannot be ignored in spite of the fact that they are on average a year older than other children in their class. It is obvious that in German classes their linguistic performance is particularly weak.

But that is not so decisive as the fact that nobody in our schools seems to be bothering about them. Only in 15.7 per cent of cases are children offered help in learning German. In half the cases there was not even special tuition within the framework of normal lessons.

Contrasting to this situation is a report by a Turkish child on the efforts of a teacher. "The form master often gave my class-mates work to do and would then come and sit with me and taught me much more by sign language than with words. I learnt fractions in this way. One day the teacher gave me a text-book in which all words were provided with their Turkish translation. After a long search he had found a Turkish student who had been ready and willing to do this."

Italy gives useful help in this field. It is granting thirty short-term scholarships of 525 Marks a month to elementary school teachers in this country who have to take care of the children of Italian workers. Applications must be made to the appropriate consulate by 28 February.

The disadvantages of foreign children in school are all the more serious because parents have great expectations in their children and think that they should learn something.

A Spanish family was said to be happy to be able to give their children a broader education than in Spain and a Lebanese family was reported to be very concerned about their children's education. The parents paid for extra tuition and had a neighbour supervise their homework. The fact is that most mothers go out to work.

Professor Gross published the results of his investigation in the periodical *Educational Survey*, reduced to a series of demands concerning educational policy. "The increasing Europeanisation and industrialisation of our life and economy urgently requires a change of attitude in the educational system, especially the abolition of its tranditional organisational forms. This is as true of the usual school forms as for the usual division in classes based on age. These should be replaced by flexible groups based on standard and inclination."

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 January 1970)



Children at a handwriting class at the Pelikan Centre
(Photo: Herbert Rogge)

Children improve their handwriting while playing

Hannoversche Presse

A few weeks ago a post-card arrived at the Pelikan Centre for Handwriting. "Dear Herr Lämmel," it said, "My handwriting is very bad and my parents hope that I will learn to write better with you."

Later the small girl who wrote that post-card sat expectantly in the classroom together with seventeen other children from Hanover, Bremerode, Isernhagen and Burgdorf, all armed with coloured crayons, pens and exercise books.

Arnold Lämmel, an experienced teacher and handwriting expert from Hanover, runs the four-week course, the first of its type in this country.

The children are divided into two groups, those in their third to fifth school-year in one and those in their fifth to seventh year in the other. There the children will play and learn to write well.

"I can't boast of inventing this method myself," says Arnold Lämmel modestly, "It is a synthesis of experiences made by the two educationalists Fröbel and Kuhlmann."

Since 1927 Lämmel has been concerned with the problem of helping children to find a free, flowing handwriting style. His successes speak for themselves. As an expert in matters concerning handwriting Arnold Lämmel has given more than a thousand lectures in all parts of the Federal Republic.

"We are not at school now," said Lämmel at the beginning of the first lesson. "We just want to try and see how we can learn to write better."

And then they began. Enthusiastically they practised curves on the blackboard. This is necessary for a free and flowing style. This practice is accompanied acoustically by nursery rhymes with catchy rhythms.

Ir was fun. And in the back rows sat four mothers who practised curves and spirals with the same concentration as their children.

"We do not want to pass on a special handwriting style," explained Arnold Lämmel, "only give help in writing."

Helmut Ernst, director of the Pelikan press office, said, "This course is an experiment for us. We can't wait for the results. If the findings are good we shall organise further courses in the autumn."

(Hannoversche Presse, 14 January 1970)

Higher quota for foreign students

Universities should allow foreign applicants who want to come to take their first university course in the Federal Republic an admission quota of ten per cent in those subjects where there is a limitation on entry.

This was the view of a working committee at Loccum dealing with foreign students in a memorandum submitted in Bonn to the president of the Education Ministers' Conference, Dr Bernhard Vogel, the Education Minister of Rhineland-Palatinate, and the President of this country's Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), Professor Gerhard Kielwein.

The memorandum contains a comprehensive list of recommendations for reforming the study of foreign students at universities in the Federal Republic. The Loccum working committee was formed two years ago at Loccum's Evangelical Academy.

At a press conference Professor Kielwein appealed to education authorities and universities to find a solution as quickly as possible ensuring that a certain percentage of foreign students were given a place at a university here.

"Helping people to help themselves is the best help that we can give", said Dr Vogel. He believes that educational aid should not only be given to those subjects where there are bottlenecks but also to those subjects where it is relatively easy to give help.

According to DAAD there are at present 22,500 foreign students at universities in the Federal Republic. This is about 7.5 per cent of the total number of students.

(Handelsblatt, 19 January 1970)

Group investigates university teaching

An inter-departmental research group has just begun work on the topic "The didactics of engineering study" at Berlin's Technical University.

The project is being backed by the Volkswagen Foundation who have made an initial grant of 336,000 Marks.

The object of the work is primarily to analyse study aims and the curricula in engineering study at the Technical University and at engineering academies. Later new study plans and teaching methods are to be developed.

This project group financed by the Volkswagen Foundation represents the first stage in the establishment of a department of university teaching at the Technical University of Berlin.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 January 1970)

Facts of life on television

Almost half of all children today do not have facts of life explained to them sufficiently well at home. Sexual matters are taboo for many parents. "One just does not speak about that."

On the other hand many parents are ready to tell their children the facts of life. But they lack the correct information, psychological judgement and a rational method of instruction.

Now this country's second television channel (ZDF) is to make a further contribution to this subject of great importance in a new series of its televison school for parents.

Introducing the series entitled "Information for sexual education", ZDF's director Dr Karl Holzamer said that nothing lay further from the aims of the Mainz television station than to follow in the wake of the permissive sex wave.

"On the contrary," he says, "The ZDF will show parents a clear, responsible way to tell their children the facts of life in the face of the commercialisation of sex and love."

(Handelsblatt, 8 January 1970)

■ THE ECONOMY

Fears of a recession



Conductor Schiller leads the concerted action band!

(Cartoon: Klaus Pielert/Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung)

If you are thinking of sitting through a meeting of the Concerted Action committee with Federal Minister of Economic Affairs, Karl Schiller, one thing you should bring along with you is a sound constitution!

Eleven solid hours of complicated discussion demanding the most careful attention to detail sort out the sheep from the goats. *Weaklings and those of an* impatient disposition would be advised to go elsewhere.

Most participants at the conference called by Professor Schiller for Monday 12 January at 2 pm and lasting until Tuesday 13 January at one o'clock in the morning made it.

After all it is useful that those members of our society whose actions, expectations and fears influence our economy discuss matters among themselves and with representatives of the Bonn government.

Differences of opinion cannot all be resolved in the talks. But the largest industrialists' unions, trades unions, the Bundesbank and the government can put forward their various points of view for their antagonists to see.

In a society as complicated as ours to be informed is the first step towards taking reasonable steps in a reasonable direction.

The common denominator on which discussions of this nature are based is of necessity very small. All were agreed that the economic situation is still very tense and that as a result particular care must be taken that future measures affecting the economy are beneficial and not detrimental to stability and growth.

Various signs, according to State Secretary, Klaus Dieter Arndt, show that the boom is going through a levelling-off process in its current late phase.

Various opinions were expressed at this latest meeting, of course, on how this situation should be regarded. Their general remedy, however, is a series of damping-down measures, at the centre of which should be a stricter check on economic trends on the part of the central government, state assemblies and local councils.

This connection with continued tough measures on the part of the Bundesbank would guarantee braking on all four wheels, which is the sole method of preventing the economic automobile from skidding.

But now as ever it is not just a question of illuminating economic policies by means of statistics. What is still required is acute awareness not only of the best modus operandi, but of the precise moment to put this into action.

The economic measures taken today must check smartly the wave of price increases and at the same time set the economic controls so that the Federal Republic does not steer straight into a recession.

A recession or slump would mean that employers would have to put their workers on short-time or even lay them off altogether. It is not only politicians, needless to say, who baulk at this idea.

In the face of these dangers only a very limited degree of room to manoeuvre is offered the politician. Rising prices now are the outcome of ineffective measures last year.

Most of the weapons at the disposal of economics planners, of course, affect only future developments and cannot alter the course that was steered in the past.

Since this is so the Hamburg International Economics Archives are probably right when they claim that at this juncture in time little can be done to check soaring costs and prices.

This development is the inevitable outcome of the failures of economic policies in election year 1969. Chief culprit of course was the delay factor in the decision to revalue the Mark which led to massive wage claims following the wildcat strikes.

All practical considerations must now turn to the second half of 1970. The decisive factor is that in this time increases in prices and wages should not be so great that industrialists find their profits cut so heavily that they are discouraged from making investments.

If this happened we would slide straight into a recession. For this reason tax measures announced far too early in Willy Brandt's government speech last autumn affecting employers and employees have quite rightly been postponed until the second half of this year.

Industrialists who are of the opinion that cuts should be made to consumer spending have applauded.

Karl Schiller, however, did not speak at all of trying to cut down consumer spending. By means of not too severe taxation measures he would like to cut down on industrial investment.

Investment tax, which arose as a consequence of value added tax and will continue to apply until 1972, will, as a result of a change in the law be extended to investments that have escaped the measure so far as a result of the poor formulation and wording of the law.

Industrialists have shown concern at this news. They consider that the mere mention of the possibility of taking this step would lead to another flood of orders and reheat the slowly cooling boom phase.

Tax increases following the Economic Stabilisation Act, a temporary topic of discussions aimed at putting the brakes on the economy, were part of Karl Schiller's "lion taming" act, his whip, so to speak.

He cracked this whip when he wanted to bring recalcitrant discussion partners into line.

Participants noticed that alliances changed, but many cropped up in which the Economic Affairs Minister fought on the side of the trade unions.

The probable future course of the economy seems to be mapped out. Prices cannot be checked, but measures are to be taken to prevent a recession.

Schiller's artillery in this battle consists of tough Bundesbank measures and the determination of Finance Minister Alex Möller to implement a saver's budget in the first six months of this year.

It is to be hoped that Schiller finds more reliable allies in the unions along the way. The initiated want to know that the Chancellor has pointed out clearly to his Economic Affairs Minister that unpopular measures should be avoided. This would be a statement of the unusually casual way in which Schiller appraises the situation.

Rudolf Herlt

(DIE WELT, 14 January 1970)

The complexity of trade with the Eastern Bloc

That hotly discussed and somewhat overrated topic, trade with the East, has shown once again that in economic matters two worlds confront each other.

The present Bonn government of Social Democrats must realise that, with the best will in the world, the trade routes to Warsaw and Bucharest, Prague and Sofia are paved with tough stones.

Although the Cabinet is basically prepared to make great allowances to Poland the discussions which have now been resumed with the Poles are exceedingly difficult, since both sides are having a hard time playing themselves in to the role of trade partner.

Many Bonn politicians are inclined to consider the generous handing out of credit as being sufficient in itself to make a great step forward. But in Poland officials connected with foreign trade affairs obviously have no clear idea what can be done in a country whose economic structure is based on private ownership, and what cannot be done in such a country.

The government's idea of guaranteeing sales of specified Polish wares in specified quantities is confronted with talks on what hurdles and obstacles must be overcome if normal trade relations are to be set up with a socialist controlled country.

Our Eastern neighbours' requirements in capital investment goods is well-known as is their wish for longer terms of payment. It is not so difficult to meet their needs in this direction.

Difficulties only arise when it comes to paying back credit. Such is the complexity of trade between Eastern Bloc nations that freely convertible currency is lacking. Therefore these countries prefer to pay in kind.

So, accepting them on Western markets is not so much a matter of government policies, but a question of economic activities on freely accessible markets.

However clever they may be in some ways trade officials from communist countries have some ground to make up on this score. In the long run it would be unwise to relieve them of this burden.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 13 January 1970)

Today's farmers' strength is in the head!

Hannoversche Presse

Gone are the days when the less intelligent farmer produced the biggest potatoes. Anyone who hopes to make his fortune from the land nowadays does not need as first priority great knots of muscles. His strong point must be his head. He must have, above all, knowledge and experience in questions of business management. He must have a flair for organisation, every bit as much as a manager in industry.

This is the conclusion of agricultural expert Helmut Hiss of Freiburg in his study entitled "Agriculture as a Profession and an Intelligence Test."

He based his survey on 75 farmers in ten Federal Republic villages. He attempted to tie up their intelligence quotient and the viability of their holdings.

Figures for intelligence ratings corresponded to a high degree with figures for agricultural output. Less intelligent farmers did not use their land or their stock to such great advantage as their brighter counterparts.

The measure of a farmer's skill and proficiency is no longer the straightness of his furrows. A neat, carefully added column of figures in a well kept account book is a far better guide. The pen is indeed mightier than the plough!

This study has shown a remarkable resemblance between the background to the successful farmer and that of the sucessful industrialist.

Helmut Hiss writes: "Top farmers can be looked upon as skilled workers, since the typical gifts of a merchant are among the human talents and correspond greatly to the demands of modern agriculture."

(Hannoversche Presse, 15 January 1970)

Volkswagen applies price increases

Volkswagen have finally had to fall in line with other car manufacturers in the Federal Republic and raise their prices.

The increases will take effect from 19 January onwards. Average increase will be around 3.5 per cent. A statement from Wolfsburg says that the price of the Beetle (VW 1300), this country's biggest selling car will rise by about 2,9 per cent to 5,350 Marks.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 January 1970)

■ INDUSTRY

Industrial calls for management advice grow ever louder

Industrial consultants in the Federal Republic feel they are on the treshold of a new boom.

Behind raised hands the whisper is going around that in the next few months those who really are able to advise industrialists will be sorted out.

Heads of large firms are prepared to tell anyone who is prepared to listen the problems that are weighing on their minds and will continue to do so. For instance there is the problem of wage payments, the lifting of compulsory insurance levels, results of revaluation and even cheaper imports.

Therefore, with all this in mind, there must be rationalisation programmes wherever this is feasible. Administrative structure must be tightened up, conversion programmes may need to be undertaken and long-term planning is always necessary.

For many industrialists measures such as this are still a book with seven seals. The largest concern is involved in monumental tasks. In fact, the demand for industrial advisers from the top men in industry is almost as great as the demand for doctors from men who are about to embark on long journeys in tropical countries.

It seems advisable to ascertain the tasks and possibilities of industrial advisers. The reason is that now as ever this kind of branded article for solving problems is an unsolved problem in itself.

The three basic questions are: When is an adviser needed? How is one to be found? What protection does an industrialist have from charlatans.

Fifteen years ago in the Federal Republic a company from America began to plough the fallow land or advising companies.

Its methods demanded severe comparative studies. Its measure of success could not keep up the pace. But in the wake of this unsuccessful concern the idea of industrial consultants became current from the Rhine to the Elbe. The idea gained popularity. Its rise to fame and acclaim is similar to that of investment saving which came ten years later likewise as a result of international activity.

The idea of giving advise to business managers actually originated on German soil in the twenties with the Refa system. But it was only when the Americans got to work on the idea that consulting, as it is sometimes called, really made the breakthrough.

There are still no statistically authenticated figures for the extent of this service in the Federal Republic. There are only estimated figures for the market for business advisers here.

For the past four or five years there has been talk of about 5,000 advisers being at work. Meantime it is thought that even more people have entered this broad field, although some of them have only been operating temporarily.

There is absolutely no official method of examining people who want to make a career out of telling others what to do in this way. None of them can boast any diplomas or qualifications.

In order to create some kind of watchdog committee seven industrial consultants unions have been instituted during the course of the years and affiliated to the working committee of advisory professions.

This include the Federation of Federal Republic Industrial Advisers, the Independent Engineers' Union, the Institute for Economic Advisers, the Auditors' Union, the Society of Advisers for Company Directors and the Association of Business Chiefs and Refa consultants.

Estimates for members of these groups vary between 1,500 and 3,200. It is certain, however, that the largest section of this group is involved in economic work.

Industriekurier

Representation for the consultants comes above all from the Federation of Industrial Advisers, and advisers to the engineering profession. Both groups are planning to cooperate and they will possibly have a common business management. However, in all, the number of people working in this sphere has not yet reached the thousand. To someone standing outside looking in a compass would be necessary to find the way through the maze. The great army of minor industrial advisory groups and individual advisers belongs no more to the unions than the large organisations.

The people who give advise in this great labyrinth are the chambers of commerce and the boards of trustees for the rationalisation of the Federal Republic economy.

The Federation of Industrial Advisers belongs to the European Association of Industrial Advisers. It bases its work on the developed fundamentals of American Industrial Advisers that have been in operation since 1933.

Point one of their manifesto runs thus: "We consider it the supreme duty of industrial adviser to help owners and top management officials of trade and industrial concerns, public authorities and establishments set up for the general good, to analyse and find solutions for questions of leadership and the technicalities of procedure connected with this a well as technical matters."

Point four states: "We act on behalf of concerns employing us and service industries using our facilities only in a proper manner, worthy of our professional status."

Point six: "We claim fees corresponding to the work we have satisfactorily completed and the responsibility we have taken upon ourselves."

These basic principles apply to the more than 60 members in the Federal Republic. It goes without saying that they do not tempt everyone to become a member. But from the point of view of the client they offer substantial security.

With regard to the professional status of advisers the points made by the Americans Wilensky and Mills apply. They have stated that advisors should be largely lawyers, professors and graduates from colleges, public officials particularly from politics and, what is typically American, religion.

But included in the ranks are also research technicians and journalists who have had a certain amount of success in the consulting business in the United States.

Leading companies all over the world have found their organisational work made easier by consultants. Within the ranks of industrial advisers, individuals and large groups alike specialisation has begun.

There are now special branches and institutes devoted to financial advice, marketing ideas, organisational work, production ideas and the like. One of the main aims is to make the greatest possible use of electronic data processing.

It is constantly being pointed out in this country that not only expertise is needed to give this advice, but also psychological qualities. Here more than in the USA and Japan the question of overcoming prejudices arises.

The industrialist and chairman of the board in "Old Germany" has a deeper rooted sense of his own infallibility than is generally accepted. If this is not taken in conjunction with reliable decision-making the result is often to the detriment of the "boss" himself. In such a case advice from without is often easier to swallow than that coming from fellow members of the board.

Industrial advisers do not stand on firm ground. They must always be alive to changes from all sides and even then a radical change within the structure of a company for which they are working could lose them custom.

(Industriekurier, 15 January 1970)

The pawnbroker's role in the seventies

Who pawns goods for ready cash nowadays? The answer is: people from all walks of life, labourers and office workers, government officials and the self-employed.

Rarely is the reason for "visiting uncle" dire necessity. Eighty-five to ninety per cent of all those who hock goods redeem them within the set period.

It is mostly a case of small sums of cash being given to the occasional customer who has not worked his or her weekly budget correctly or is suddenly faced with a steeper than expected bill for car repairs.

Foreigners, who have got into financial straits often turn to pawnbrokers to get over the wait until money arrives from home.

Many people hock something to swell the kitty for their holidays or to tide them over after returning from expensive holiday travel penniless.

Boom times for "uncle" are early summer and early autumn and then November, when people start thinking about Christmas shopping, but have not yet received their Christmas bonus.

The way to the pawnbrokers may be taken for purely business reasons. Jewellers and carpet retailers tend to pawn part of their stock in the summer months to have ready cash available or to take advantage of favourable wholesale buying opportunities when they have exhausted their credit with the banks.

So, in fact, though this is not generally known, the ups and downs of the pawning industry correspond largely with movements in the general economy over a long period.

A thriving economy brings good business. Naturally people who have committed themselves heavily to the never-never are often hit suddenly by other financial commitments that make life tough for them and they tend to look to "uncle" for help.

But cases of this kind are becoming rarer. In hard times people are far more careful about hire-purchase commitments.

The reason is that the banks and savings institutes give the pawnbrokers hard competition on this score, particularly in recent years when they have allowed their customers to overdraw their current accounts to the tune of one month's or even two month's salary. For this reason the pawnbroking trade is all out to improve its image which it hopes to do by means of advertising. Uncle will cease to be a sinister little man in a dingy, backstreet emporium. He is to come out into the open.

How do you pawn something? Practical everything that can be carried to the shop can be pledged. Great consideration is given to the credentials of the person seeking the loan. If the borrower has no papers to show the value of the object being pledged he has to sign a form to state the value of property he holds.

In this way the pawnbroker takes out insurance against having stolen goods palmed off on him. Attempts to land the pawnbroker with stolen property are quite rare. Only 0.1 per cent of the goods offered come under this category.

The person pledging the article receives a ticket for it which is not transferable and not saleable. Depending on the condition of the item pawned he receives up to fifty percent of its value when new.

Sums loaned can range from ten to 50,000 Marks. The duration of a loan is normally up to three months. The law states that the pawnbroker may not auction the article before he has held it for four months. After nine months it must be auctioned. The auction must be announced in the local press. If an object put up for auction is not sold there the pawnbroker takes charge of the item and sells it in whatever way he chooses.

The first call at the auction is gauged on the original loan plus interest and costs. People who pawn goods have to pay one per cent interests on the loan each month. On top of this there is a monthly charge for keeping the item, again reckoned on the amount of the loan. The larger the amount loaned the greater the allowance made on this charge which ranges from two to four per cent.

When the amount loaned is over 500 Marks costs may be under two per cent. But the cost of obtaining money from a pawnbroker is not, it can be seen, all that low.

Although the normal period of a loan is three months it is possible to extend this. But a loan covering one year may carry interest charges and costs of about sixty per cent.

Pawnbrokers claim that the high costs result from the high cost of storing and keeping articles. And according to law each article in stock must be insured against theft, fire and burst waterpipes. Great risk is involved. If an article does not fetch at the auction a sufficient sum to cover the original loan, costs and interest, the pawnbroker himself has to pay.

But the pawnbroker stands to gain nothing if a hocked item fetches more than enough at the auction to cover the original loan, costs and interest, not forgetting the auctioneers charge the residue belongs to the original owner, as long as he claims it within two years. After this period the surplus money goes to the state.

In the Federal Republic there are about 140 independent pawnbrokers. One hundred and twenty four concerns with 37 branches are affiliated to the central union of pawnbrokers in this country.

Yearly turnover is about one hundred million marks.

(Handelsblatt, 14 January 1970)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Krupp's novel ideas on future means of transport



Krupp's of Essen have unveiled plans for the most unusual means of mass transport developed in recent years. The firm's designers have come up with a conveyor belt combination of escalator, zebra crossing and tram for pedestrians.

The principle of locomotion has remained the same since the invention of the wheel — unless, of course, one prefers to travel by Shanks's pony. A means of transport moves towards a destination on, above or underground.

Why, the Krupp designers wondered, should not the ground move? Some kind of conveyor belt would do the trick, and Krupp's know their conveyor belts. They are just starting work on the world's longest conveyor belt, which will be on the Iberian peninsula and convey phosphate ore over sixty miles.

Krupp's moving pavement is designed to be simple in principle and comfortable for the user. It consists of a segmented steel belt with small platforms for one passenger at a time. The platforms have small posts to hold on to but seats could just as easily be built.

The uses to which the moving pavement can be put are claimed to be virtually unlimited. The belt runs along plastic rollers that require next to no servicing and suffer little from wear and tear. Electric propulsion is inexpensive, safe and noise- and exhaust-free.

Nor is the belt limited to street level, a scarce commodity in city centres. It can be assembled under ground or in mid-air on stilts.

In theory the moving pavement could substitute for city-centre public transport, but this is where the drawbacks become apparent. The belt could travel at sixty miles an hour but would at that speed be virtually unusable.

The reason why is straightforward. The moving pavement is designed to be in continual motion. There will be no starting and stopping. Passengers can walk on and off whenever they feel so inclined. This limits the maximum speed to three or four miles an hour.

Entire transport networks could be composed of moving pavements. There would be no great technical obstacle in the way of equipping every street in a town with them. Taxis would become a thing of the past, since pavements could be roofed over to keep out the rain — or housed in tubes with windows and, sooner or later, central heating.

For the time being the backroom boys at Essen have set their sights a little lower. Moving pavements are to be built for shopping centres and streets. The cost will not be definite until specific plans have been drafted.

Despite the revolutionary nature of the idea there are signs that it may soon become reality. At peak periods buses average less than four miles an hour in city centres. If this trend continues the moving pavement will be both faster and more comfortable.

(Münchner Merkur, 15 January 1970)

A model of a city's conveyor belt of the future (Photo: [illegible])

Research for tomorrow's world

Professor Carl Friedrich Freiherr von Weizsäcker, head of the newly founded "Max Planck Institute for Research into Living Conditions in the Scientific, Technical World" finds the designation of the research station to be too unwieldy and not convenient enough.

The professor, a physicist and philosopher, who is to head the initial fifteen staff in the institute at Starnberg near Munich, admitted this himself at a press conference in Hamburg.

But also unwieldy are the problems that will be dealt with by the institute devoted primarily to questions of science, the basis of peace research, the pre-conditions for practical development aid and other similarly complicated investigations.

"Never before has the future been so uncertain as today", Weizsäcker said and defended himself against the suspicion that all he wanted to do in Starnberg was dabble in cheap futurology.

He believes that this uncertainty is due primarily to developments in science and technology that cannot yet be envisaged.

For this very reason, said the holder of the Book Trade's Peace Prize, science itself was needed if we were not to face a changed world completely unprepared.

For the time being about a million Marks a year is available for operations at the newly founded institute. Weizsäcker said that further developments must be awaited unless he was to practise futurology in his own field.

The staff will never exceed fifty or sixty scientists. Instead the institute would prefer to cooperate with other institutes and people in scientific practice. Researchers at the Karlsruhe reactor centre were an example.

Results of research at Starnberg are to be published from time to time. Professor Weizsäcker said that the first publication would probably be a comprehensive project study on results and prevention of war. This report, running probably to some thousand pages, would follow an investigation on the protection of the civil population in the event of war on German territory.

Questions of the stabilising or destabilising effect of armament and limitation of arms and similar problems will also be dealt with together with scientific, technical and sociological investigations.

Individual empirical work will prevent scientists at Starnberg from imprisoning themselves accidently in an ivory tower.

(DIE WELT, 8 January 1970)

Heidelberg researchers discover new mineral in moon rocks

A hitherto unknown mineral has been discovered in a sample of lunar rock brought back by Apollo 11 at the Max Planck institute of nuclear physics in Heidelberg.

It will probably be named tranquillite after the Sea of Tranquillity, Professors Josef Zähringer und Paul Ramdohr announced in Heidelberg on returning from the Apollo conference, held from 5 to 8 January in Houston, Texas.

Eighty-year-old Dr Ramdohr, retired professor of mineralogy and petrography at Heidelberg and doyen of mineralogy in this country, noted with satisfaction that his assumption that there is not as much titanium on the Moon as initial examination of samples of Apollo 11 lunar rock led researchers to suppose had been borne out by papers delivered at the Houston gathering.

The work carried out at Heidelberg confirms other studies, particularly work carried out in the United States, from which it has been concluded that the dust on the surface of the Moon has not been more than a metre below ground in the last 500 million years.

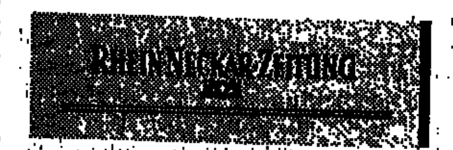
Dr Zähringer, a space chemist at the Heidelberg Max Planck institute, estimates the mean age of the lunar sample to be 3,500 million years. On no account is it more than 4,700 million years old.

"It can thus be concluded, Zähringer told pressmen at Heidelberg, that the Moon has been an independent heavenly body for this length of time."

Roughly a thousand scientists attended the Houston conference. About half of them were supporters, as Ramdohr chose to call them. Eighty per cent of the 500 scientists who were specialists in appropriate fields hailed from the United States but highly-regarded analyses were submitted by European scientists too, particularly the representatives of this country, Britain, Switzerland and Belgium.

The two Heidelberg scientists named principal investigators by Nasa, the US national aeronautics and space administration,

Zähringer, who went into quarantine with the crews of the two Apollo spacecraft, will be accompanying the crew of Apollo 13 on the last stage of their commission too, and is flying to the United States again in April.



Not long ago a further five grammes of lunar rock were despatched to Heidelberg. The initial eleven grammes of Apollo 11 sample were received last autumn.

A sample of rock collected by Apollo 12 is shortly to arrive. It will be delivered as a registered parcel by the postal authorities. Each gram of lunar rock in Heidelberg is insured for a million dollars.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 14 January 1970)

Physics society celebrates 125th anniversary

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

On 14 January the German Physics Society celebrated its [illegible] anniversary.

The oldest physics society in the world it was founded in 1845 in Berlin as the Berlin Physics Society by six young physicists, the oldest of whom was the 27-year-old Emil du Bois-Reymond.

Under the chairmanship of E. Warburg its name was changed to the German Physics Society in 1899.

Early members included Hermann Helmholtz, Werner Siemens, J.G. Halske, Kirchhoff, Clausius and Virchow.

A series of highly significant lectures was given at its meetings. On 23 July 1847 Helmholtz spoke on the conservation of energy and confirmed Robert Mayer's theories of conservation.

At a meeting in 1866 Siemens demonstrated the dynamo-electric principle for the first time. The centenary of this three years ago was celebrated by a large memorial meeting.

On 14 December 1900 Max Planck submitted his radiation law which is the basis for the quantum theory and the cause of a fundamental upheaval in all the natural sciences. The eighteenth century thus closed with one of the greatest successes of physics.

As a result of the Second World War the Society foundered in 1945. Separate little societies sprang up in the occupation zones after the war. These merged in 1951 into one association within the framework of the Federal Republic including West Berlin.

When all hope of uniting with the "Physics Society of the German Democratic Republic" disappeared this association reverted to the old name of "German Physics Society" or DPG. Membership is now about 6,500.

Half the members work in research institutes and the other half in industry. The DPG thus includes all physics from basic research to technical application.

A commemoration meeting was held in Berlin's Technical University on 14 January.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 January 1970)

■ TRADE

Hamburg is to build Europe's largest inland port

SONNTAGSBLATT

Hamburg's Senator Hellmuth Kern, responsible for the city's port, and port works director Karl-Eduard Naumann started the New Year with a bang. In the New Year's Eve issue of *Die Welt* the daily published in Hamburg, it was announced that the city would soon boast what was called Europe's largest deep-water port, to be built in the Elbe estuary at a cost of 400 million Marks.

According to the two men Europe's largest deep-water port is to be built in and around mud flats off the islands of Neuwerk and Scharhörn bought seven years ago by Burgomaster Paul Nevermann.

It will accommodate tankers and other bulk cargo vessels of up to 350,000 tons capacity and be surrounded by the latest in chemical, petrochemical, shipbuilding and steel plant.

This first-page new item lavishly displayed in a national daily will not have given rise to cries of delight in town halls and Ministries of the four coastal states.

For months a commission of experts appointed by the four states has been beavering away at determining the best site for a deep-water port on which all four are to collaborate.

Senator Kern's political temperament is such that he could not then resist bringing to light a catch that had been idly lurking in the depths of the deep-water commission's fishing grounds.

Bremen and Lower Saxony will certainly have been annoyed by the Hamburg senator's public relations work. They suspect — and not without a certain degree of justification — that their big brother has decided to present them with a fait accompli before publication of the deep-water commission's report.

They also resent a special kind of blackmail to which the Senator has resorted. Hamburg has hinted that it would go ahead with its mud-flat port using international aid even if the others refuse to participate in the scheme.

An objective issue — where to site the German deep-water port — has thus promptly become a political one. One possible result is that the four states may build ports of their own: Hamburg in Neuwerk, Bremen in Bremerhaven and Lower Saxony in Wilhelmshaven.

The prospects of this solution to the problem being put into practice are far from poor. On the other hand it is as questionable as the entire corpus of ports policy in this country whether the oil companies will be greatly impressed by the joint offer of facilities for 350,000-tonners.

The oil industry is none too keen on the 350,000-tonner. Only a few months ago the fleet director of Royal Dutch Shell, blue-suited Mr J.H. Kirby, stated that 200,000 to 250,000-tonners would be the standard size for supertankers for some time to come.

Tankers of 300,000 tons and over are not particularly economic because of the difficulties they will have, particularly in the North Sea, in finding satisfactory shipping lanes.

Even 500,000-tonners, Mr Kirby maintains, would not be a particularly interesting proposition. Per ton of cargo carried they would be no cheaper than 250,000-tonners. The next tanker generation to hold forth the promise of economic feasibility would be the million-tonner.

Some time in the seventies or eighties, then, Hamburg will have port facilities for conventional supertankers. Wilhelmshaven will cater for 200,000 to 250,000-tonners at an earlier date. Bremen is not interested in tankers because it has neither major refineries nor pipeline facilities.

In another sector, however, Bremen is most interested in going it alone. Two years ago Senator Borttscheller of Bremen approached Senator Kern of Hamburg with his Either You Join In Or I Go It Alone scenario.

His offer was that of a fifty-fifty share in a container port on the coast. Rhinelander Borttscheller undertook to make part of Bremen territory — a site in Bremerhaven — a condominium jointly administered by an operating company in which Bremen and Hamburg would have a fifty-fifty share.

"At some point or other I wanted to bring the pointless disputes between Hamburg and Bremen to an end," Borttscheller commented, adding that "What we need is a united front against Rotterdam."

But Hamburg was not having any. Giving something for nothing goes against the Hanseatic grain and, suspicious of Borttscheller's offer, the city waited a full two years before deciding to build a container port of its own. "They only want our money," was a widespread view among Hamburg shipping circles.

There was talk of fifty million Marks right from the start but Bremen started to build container facilities nonetheless and then, of course, so did Hamburg. Container shipping lines that have to show the flag in both ports must patronise both.

Hamburg's plans are far more ambitious. Backed up by sound finances the city can think in terms of investing far greater sums of money than its rival.

While Bremen's container docks were mainly intended to keep up with developments in general cargo traffic on which the city is dependent Hamburg wants to combine the building of its inland port with attracting new industries. This is, no doubt, why it is in such a hurry to build the new port regardless whether or not the others join in.

Hamburg is in a hurry because it is undergoing a spate of euphoria as regards industrial development. A large electric steelworks is under construction and work on an aluminium works belonging to the Reynolds group is shortly to begin.

In addition public relations campaigns recommending Hamburg as a base for industries of the future are under preparation and the deep-water port plan, once it is a safe proposition from all angles, cannot fail to make Hamburg an even more attractive location.

The city could well do with this additional support in view of the steadily more ambitious plans of rival Benelux ports.

Rotterdam, on the Rhine estuary, has an annual turnover of more than 150 million tons (as against Hamburg's 38.3 million last year). By means of a strictly conducted development policy Rotterdam has made its way to the top of the international turnover tables and is considered to be unbeatable in Europe at the moment.

It is so in every respect. Rotterdam has the highest turnover figures for both general and bulk cargo and is also the only European port at present in a position to berth the largest tankers afloat.

Antwerp's port planning is blossoming too. By 1980 the men on the Scheldt estuary want to have reached at least 100 million tons of freight a year.

Antwerp is a lock port. No vessel enters or leaves the harbour without having passed the lock gates. This can be problematic for modern shipping because it tends to lengthen turn-round time.

As a result the Antwerp planners are also thinking in terms of siting some of their future port facilities outside the present port area. Similar plans for supertanker facilities are afoot in Amsterdam, too.

At first glance the competition between Hamburg and Antwerp seems a vague affair. The two ports serve quite different hinterlands. The element of competition is plainly evident in industrial development, however.

In recent years Rotterdam and Antwerp have been the soul of generosity when it came to attracting new industry. Rotterdam is now no longer so forthcoming but the industry it wanted is now established. The German chemical industry, represented by Bayer, Hoechst and BASF, now has vast expanses of plant on the Rhine estuary.

The unique combination of chemicals, petrochemicals and oil that has settled in Rotterdam is unparallelled and unrepeatable in other European ports. A combination of German ports would be the only conceivable competitor in industrial development.

Other future-orientated industries can also be located on the German coast. Hamburg's imaginative Senator Kern, for instance, has visions of competing with the Japanese shipbuilding industry.

"The Neuwerk project," he says, "could become the largest European shipbuilding base and compete with Japan, where there are already plans for 750,000-tonners."

The modest figure of 400 million Marks that Hamburg's deep-water port is to cost is viewed with scepticism by experts. People who know something about the city's plans because they themselves are involved in them claim that scepticism is without foundation.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 11 January 1970)



The police and TV

Frankfurt police have introduced into their force a new kind of observation car equipped with a television camera and special antennae which radio pictures directly to police headquarters. The vehicle will be used to film known criminals, demonstrators and traffic offenders. (Photo: dpa)

Safety cushion inflates with deafening crack

We are still a long way off manufacturing maximum inner-safety cars, Professor Ernst Fiala, head of West Berlin Technical University department of motor vehicle construction and one of the best-known specialists in the field, recently demonstrated to a regional conference of traffic specialists meeting in Munich.

According to Dr Fiala the best means of protecting car passengers remains the seat belt. Yet even the safety belt could be made a good deal safer, he stated. It should give when pressure on the body reaches danger point and be generally more flexible.

Will belts one day be replaced by sacks of air that inflate in front of passengers and ensure a soft impact when an accident occurs? Latest trials of this *dernier cri* of safety engineering, which is now to be promoted by the ADAC, this country's major motoring organisation, have progressed promisingly.

According to Dr Fiala air sacks are capable of stopping the head from oscillating dangerously during a collision, a reaction that not infrequently leads to spinal injuries or broken necks.

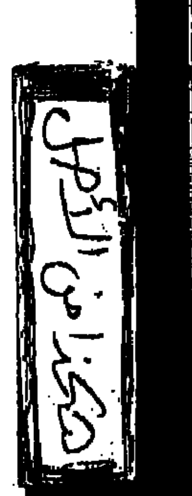
The only drawback is that the sound made on ultra-swift inflation by means of compressed gas is so loud as to be close to the level at which the eardrum bursts.

The sacks do not inflate exclusively in situations where danger to life and limb is involved, Dr Fiala told his audience. Car passengers ought not to emerge from every minor collision stone-deaf. Further research must be carried out on this aspect.

Mor attention ought also to be paid, the Professor feels, to accidents in which a car is rammed from the side. One injury in four to car passengers is the result of side-on impact. Dr Fiala particularly advocates strengthening doors so that they absorb more of the force of impact.

He is also dissatisfied with standard car-window glass. "We need safety glass that is capable of taking a four- to eight-inch dent in its stride," he noted. Contrary to the generally-held view the best windscreen is not the one that shatters as easily and splinterlessly as possible. It is the one that gently takes the strain of as much of the impact of a human body catapulted forwards as possible.

(Münchner Merkur, 16 January 1970)



■ MODERN LIVING

Taking a letter on the train



A Rail Secretary taking a letter (Photo: DB-Bildarchiv)

Twenty four Bundesbahn trains now carry Rail Secretaries, the prettiest, smartest and most clever girls on the railways' staff.

Of the 31 girls at present employed on this service eight are stationed in Munich, ten in Cologne, seven in Hamburg and six in Frankfurt.

They are there to help politicians, businessmen in a hurry and airline passengers who have been let down by scheduled flights. They take dictations, write letters, pass on phone calls including those from abroad and arrange travel connections.

Added to this they announce in English and French the next stop along the line shortly before the station is reached, so that travellers can be ready to alight.

The girls work a 43-hour week, which is anything but a rest-cure, but despite this there is no shortage of attractive applicants for this dream career.

At 4.28 in the afternoon the girls on the Trans-Europa Express (TEE) from Dortmund to Munich have started their rota. It is a Saturday afternoon. The people of Cologne are taking a stroll along the banks of the Rhine. A warm autumn sun is shining. The Trans-Europa Express is not very crowded at the weekend.

There is just a handful of businessmen returning from trade fairs. Some politicians are on the way back from a congress. And there is a group of Turkish students, going to study in Weihenstephan.

Rail Secretary Edith Klatt is setting up her typewriter, adjusting the radio telephone to the right frequency and doing everything to make her passengers' afternoon as smooth and pleasant as possible, and her own too!

But all in vain. In Düsseldorf and Bonn the airports were swathed in mist. About thirty passengers heading for Nuremberg, Munich or Zurich had tired of being grounded. They hastened to join the TEE and get under way.

At their destination wives, business associates or meetings are awaiting their arrival.

Filled with a mixture of anger that they have been held up, apprehension at missing something important and thanks that the Bundesbahn has come to their rescue they cluster round the Rail Secretary.

They want to telephone to set their family's minds at rest, to quieten distraught chairmen of boards of directors, to alter bookings of hotel beds or arrange for chauffeur driven cars to pick them up at the rail terminus rather than the airport.

Edith Klatt knows the trick to set these VIP's minds at rest immediately — she smiles!

Then she sets to work, noting the required numbers and getting in touch with the Bundespost's public radio telephone service for travellers.

Calls via this service do not always go through at the first attempt. When the train passes through a station or a tunnel the reception which is normally excellent becomes weaker. Edith Klatt's job requires skill. Often she has to keep adjusting the radio frequency to the required level, which is sometimes very localised. She follows directions for tuning in over specific stretches on a chart.

The charge for the conversation is made afterwards. They are slightly dearer than normal. The Bundesbahn charges a supplement of one Mark for radioed conversations. Added value tax is then added.

The gentlemen are always open-handed. When they have to pay up they do not pick up the change. They are always so delighted that they are able to make contact with the world at large from the train. If there were a flower shop on the train Edith Klatt would be inundated with gushing expressions of thanks from her clients.

A famous lawyer from this country was able to prove that the phone on the train was vital when he had to calm down one of his clients.

Having used the telephone service he says, though quite unnecessarily, to Edith Klatt that she must never give away the name of his client in social circles.

Travellers by train can count on discreet silence on the part of the Rail Secretaries. It is only with hesitation that she would say during a pause between phoning, taking dictation and announcing approaching stations that on the stretch between Munich and Bonn she already has many regular customers who dictate important letters, speeches and memos.

Edith Klatt, coming from East Prussia, is overjoyed at the way she has won the confidence of top people in politics from Bavaria. One of her favourite customers is Bonn Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, who always has difficulty getting comfortable on the rather awkward dictation chair. She has now got used to the European Economic Community talk of Hans-August Lücker, and she knows Bundestag members Richard Stücklen, Dr Kempfler and Ingeborg Geisendörfer.

Travelling at 80 mph she has copied out the final pages of doctorate theses, written complicated marriage documents and wills, typed columns of incomprehensible chemical formulae and even helped a grammar school boy do his home work.

All this demands an enormous general knowledge, a great capacity for understanding people, a vast knowledge of names and places, too, since her clients have little time to pause while she asks about difficult questions of spelling and the like.

Rail Secretaries are an important part of the Bundesbahn's customer service on luxury trains. Since they are offering a service to their customers the Railways run the scheme at a loss. An hour of dictation and secretarial work costs only ten Marks, a price at which no commercial secretarial bureau can work nowadays.

How to become a Rail Secretary? Edith Klatt, who has a school leaving certificate, first wanted to be an air hostess with Lufthansa. Travel is her great passion. On leaving school she spent four years in England and France doing au pair and office work and taking language courses in London and Paris. In order to learn Italian she committed herself one summer to working at an Italian camping site. There she learned at the reception desk how to handle people from morn till night. She learned the tricks of calming the angry, helping the inexperienced and taking the wind out of the sails of moaners.

Then she saw a Bundesbahn advertisement showing a girl in her travelling secretaries' office with the countryside flashing by. She said: "I knew at once where I belonged."

She passed all exams and interviews and has been working now for five years in her office on wheels.

Certainly as an air hostess but in her opinion money is not everything. She believes in doing a job she likes. For her holidays she can travel all over this country by rail free and abroad at greatly reduced prices. For some years now she has taken her holidays in Israel. She works there in the Kibbutz where she has many friends.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 January 1970)

Newly founded Sex Party for legal sex

Hamburg will soon be able to boast one of the most interesting aspects of the wave of pornography which has come in since sex came out of the shadows during the sixties.

Joachim Driessen, a 36 year-old former convent school pupil, now editor of the sex paper *St Pauli Zeitung*, has founded a "Sex Party", which will contest the next elections.

Asked whether his plan is just a spoof for Fasching or an advertising project to boost the sales of his paper the Sex Party chairman said in anger: "This project is deadly serious."

Driessen is particularly upset that two editions of his *St Pauli Zeitung* last year were branded detrimental to the morals of the young.

He has his election manifesto ready. In general the Sex Party (SP) is aiming at a liberalisation of the sex laws.

The SP intends to legalise wife-swapping among over 21's and remove orgies and group sex from the statute book.

If the SP comes into power the paragraph on pornography as detrimental to the morals of the young will disappear.

Astute editor and party leader Driessen is not perturbed by the five-per-cent-clause for admission to the Bundestag. He claims that for his party this obstacle will be surmounted with ease.

(Hannoversche Presse, 14 January 1970)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Stolen Cathedral

Cologne Cathedral is causing continual worry. The pigeons are doing great damage to the sculpted saints on the facade of this country's largest House of God with their corrosive droppings. Added to this souvenir hunters have recently started eroding parts of the famous twin-spired edifice.

The trophy hunters have been coming at night to the Cathedral and removing the finest and tiniest decorative work by the great entrance portal.

They are taking palm-sized waterspouts and stone flowers of finest French soft limestone obtained in Normandy.

Expert stonemasons reckon that the stolen pieces are of no small worth. It would take a stonemason one year to replace completely what has already been taken.

At the south entrance to the Cathedral every single waterspout has gone.

These decorations date back to the middle of the eighteenth century.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 12 January 1970)

Atlantic Solo

For the second time a woman has crossed the Atlantic solo in a sailing boat, and she comes from the Federal Republic.

Ingeborg Heister covered the roughly 3,125 miles from Las Palmas to Barbados in 33 days in her trimaran.

This achievement, however, took a week longer than the crossing made by her son-in-law Wilfried Erdmann, who covered this stretch of his world voyage two years ago in only 25 days.

Wilfried Erdmann is now making another round-the-world trip with his wife; his present course is for Panama.

The first woman to sail solo across the Atlantic did so twelve years since. She was British.

(DIE WELT, 7 January 1970)

Carnival time

Cologne's carnival is governed by strict rules, at least officially. Every year the female form is less and less clothed but every year the carnival organisers holhigh the standard of morality.

Christel Gogoll, a dancing girl in the carnival, has been suddenly forbidden to take part. The reason for this is that she has twice posed for calendars showing bear busoms.

The fact that she showed her legs (which she does in the carnival) and also her busoms (which she does not do in the carnival) caused anxiety in the breasts of the organisers.

And this has caused a stir in Cologne. On one side there are those who approve and on the other those who disapprove and call for a clean carnival.

The winner of the whole furor is the producer of the calendars who has done famous business.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 January 1970)

Healthy Ministers

Finance Minister Alex Möller has had a massage room and a shower installed in his office in Bonn so that he can refresh himself at work. He is often at his desk 16 hours a day.

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Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said: "I'm a living example of how healthy you can be from drinking milk." The Minister was visiting the headquarters of the association studying means for increased milk sales.

(Handelsblatt, 16 January 1970)

■ SPORT

When to begin acclimatisation for Mexico?

DIE WELT

Too late, say some. Time enough, say others. Either way Helmut Schön, trainer of the national football eleven that will soon be Mexico-bound, is coming in for criticism over the acclimatisation period needed for the heights of Mexico City.

With the league fixture list the way it is at the moment Schön has no alternative but to head for Mexico a mere fourteen days before the first World Cup encounter (against Morocco on 3 June). Most other teams will be there earlier.

Prior to the 1968 Olympics in Mexico sports medicine reached the conclusion that an acclimatisation period of at least three weeks was necessary if athletes were to give of their best without running the risk of jeopardising their health at Mexico City's 7,550 feet above sea level.

In point of fact there was a considerable difference between the results achieved under laboratory conditions and what happened under stress on the day.

Professor Herbert Reindell of Freiburg, head physician to the Federal Republic Olympic team at Mexico City, had to admit in view of the numerous collapses, particularly during the rowing events at Xochimilco, that such serious breakdowns had not been expected.

It was realised that the guinea pigs in the Freiburg pressure chamber had not been stretched to the limit of their endurance.

On the day, however, the oarsmen had to reach this limit in order to win gold. The pictures relayed after their victory were frightening. Never had the glory of victory had such heavy shadows. The team broke down and the boathouse looked more like a field hospital.

The risk of football players collapsing at Mexican heights will be far less than in the case of the oarsmen since in medical terms football is an interval sport.

Even so, Mexico does not represent normal conditions for footballers from low-lying countries. The problem remains unchanged. How long in advance ought teams to be there?

In a number of fundamental respects the accepted medical viewpoint has changed in the meantime. Even a month is only marginally enough to fully acclimatise an athlete from a low-lying country but the latest result indicate that a mere fortnight's high-altitude training is sufficient to bring about a decided improvement in heart and circulatory activity.

The footballers can all on the acclimatisation results achieved by the oarsmen. Karl Adam, head of Ratzeburg rowing academy, generally sends his proteges to the 6,560-ft altitude Silvrettasee before crucial races.

"It used always to be claimed that high-altitude training and acclimatisation did not have the required effect until at least three weeks has passed. This," Karl Adam says, "has proved not to be the case. The German eights derived considerable benefit after a week, as tests on the cycle ergometer have unmistakeably borne out."

Dr Nowacki, who was responsible for the medical side of the Silvretta programme, found, for instance, that heart beat was sixteen to twenty beats less than normal after only a fortnight, a considerable improvement in heart and circulatory activity over a far shorter acclimatisation period than has hitherto been felt necessary.

This country's football team need not, then, feel it can attrubute any drop in performance to having arrived in Mexico only a fortnight before the first fixture. Three weeks would not have improved the situation, and there can in any case be no offsetting the advantage gained by the Peruvian team, which is used to condition at an even higher altitude.

Football coach Schön ("I reckon nothing of protracted training camps") would probably have additional problems on his hands if the pre-Cup stay in Mexico were longer. Player Wolfgang Overath put the danger in words of one syllable: "If you see nothing but the same faces for a long period even friends can get on your nerves."

Helmut Schön is no Karl Adam who when the need arises provokes his proteges into venting their accumulated agression against himself in order to coax that little extra effort out of them at the crucial moment.

Schön has a different method. He tries to avoid internal difficulties arising at all. The shorter the preparation period prior to the World Cup, the easier this will be.

Helmut Schön leaves for Mexico with the national football team on 20 May. "Time enough," one can conclude.

Gerhard Seehase

(DIE WELT, 15 January 1970)

Russian ice-skating trainer sought

This country's ice-skating association has plans to engage a Russian national trainer, chairman Fritz Geiger announced recently at Oberstdorf, Bavaria.

"In the Soviet Union," he explained, "the best and most thoroughly trained specialists in the field are to be found. They know a tremendous amount about pairs skating in particular."

During the European championships in Leningrad from 4 to 8 February the association is to establish contact with its Soviet counterpart.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 10 January 1970)

The nylon-weave pitch in Hennef (Photo: Schirner)

The problems of soccer playing in winter

General Winter is having a lot to answer for at the moment. For weeks league football fixtures have fallen foul of snow and ice. New methods of clearing snow, links between football and weather and new departures in treating pitches have all been discussed. The alternative is a synthetic pitch. What else is there?

The winter break? The comment made by one football official puts the problem in a nutshell. "Winter break? " he asked. "Fair enough. But just tell me when it is to be!"

At least one institute has been commissioned to conduct scientific research into the winter break. The institute of sports facility construction in Cologne has included the meteorological aspect, institute director Frieder Roskam confirms. The 30,000-Mark programme was commissioned in 1968. Results are to be published this spring.

Roskam feels that the pitch is viewed too much as an isolated problem. His proposals for improvement pay special attention to two aspects: increased permeability and heating.

Which is better, pitch research or synthetic pitches? Nylon-weave pitches come from the United States. Opponents call them uneconomic. Dr Karl Jacobi, director of Hennef/Sieg sports school, does not agree.

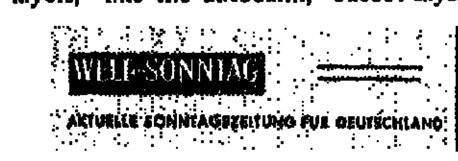
Dr Jacobi knows what he is talking about. He has two experimental sections of synthetic pitch in use at Hennef, one rectangle forty by sixty metres indoors and another twenty by thirty outside.

Thereby hangs a tale. Jacobi came across an American firm's stand at an exhibition of sports facilities in Cologne. He talked with the staff and was invited to come and see for himself.

He travelled to the USA and toured sports grounds with nylon pitches in Alabama, St Louis and New York. "In New York," he says, "there was a cloudburst. The pitch was clear within a matter of minutes."

Much interest is being shown. "We are the first in Europe," Jacobi says. And: "Holdorf has been here." The Tokyo decathlon gold medallist is said to have been enthusastic. Any number of clubs are booking training session. Even Arsenal, the London football club, are to come.

The Hennef pitch consists of four layers, "like the autobahn," Jacobi says.



First comes a layer of gravel, then one of asphalt, then one of latex foam rubber and finally the nylon surface. The pitch is guaranteed seven years and can be kept clean with a simple brush.

For the time being, however, clubs have other worries. Chairman Düring of Werder Bremen recalls an accident that happened some years ago when goalkeeper Kokartis sustained a triple fracture of the base of the skull that has left him an invalid. The accident occurred during a game played under poor conditions.

Düring calls on clubs to take more care in clearing snow off pitches. Werder are to claim damages from Tennis Borussia of West Berlin. "They had us travel there for a cup game recently but hadn't taken any care over the pitch."

The debate is not yet over. It is a race between home-grown pitch research and synthetic pitches imported from the United States. The American challenge on the field of sport.

Manfred Lehnen

(WELT am SONNTAG, 11 January 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.60
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.65
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.60
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d